# Wellsboro Gazette.

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## Wellsboro Gazette.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wellsboro, Pa. Office 1 door west Tanner & Packer's new block.—May 14, 1883.

H. P. ERWIN,
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JOB PRINTERS, in Wright's new block, Main street, over the drug store. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

FRANK H. ROSE,
DENTIST. Office over C. C. Mathers & Co's. store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 29, 1885.

F. C. WASHBURN,
PRACTICAL GUN SMITH, also Dealer in Revolvers, Pistols, Gun Powder, Shot and Fishing Tackle. Repairing neatly and promptly done. First door below Parkhurst House.

GEO. W. NAYLE,
HARNESS MAKER, Crafton Street, between Main and Penn, Wellsboro, Pa. Light and Heavy, Double and Single Harnesses made to order on short notice. The largest stock of Horse Furnishing Goods in Tioga county.—Mar. 6, 1888.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. Established 1877. *Leading English and American companies represented.* Special features attending insurance on farm property. Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 23, 1887.


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FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS.

Took effect May 19, 1890.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Division.

| Going North (Read up) 6 | 4 | 2 | Stations. | Going South (Read down) 1 | 3 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| 8 25 | 2 25 | 9 50 | Lyons | 7 25 | 10 10 | 6 25 |
| 7 55 | 1 55 | 9 25 | Geneva | 8 20 | 12 40 | 6 20 |
| 7 25 | 1 25 | 8 53 | Dresden | 8 53 | 1 25 | 7 23 |
| 7 00 | 1 05 | 8 25 | Rivers | 9 07 | 1 55 | 7 40 |
| 6 50 | 12 55 | 8 20 | Dundee | 9 18 | 2 15 | 7 52 |
| 6 27 | 12 33 | 8 02 | Watkins Sta. | 9 42 | 2 48 | 8 13 |
| 6 08 | 12 08 | 7 43 | Beaver Dams | 10 02 | 3 17 | 8 32 |
| 5 40 | 11 40 | 7 15 | Dp Corning Ar | 10 30 | 4 00 | 9 00 |

Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Div.

| 6 | 10 | 8 | Stations. | 1 | 3 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| 2 50 | ..... | ..... | Dp Antrim Ar | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 10 | ..... | ..... | *Summit | 12 42 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 25 | ..... | ..... | *Round Top | 12 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 35 | 11 45 | 7 05 | WELLSBORO | 12 15 | 6 10 | 7 20 |
| 3 57 | 11 22 | 6 42 | Stokesdale | 11 58 | 5 48 | 6 57 |
| 4 12 | 11 07 | 6 27 | Stokesdale Junc. | 11 48 | 5 37 | 6 47 |
| 4 11 | 12 12 | 7 20 | Niles Valley | 11 48 | 5 47 | 7 03 |
| 4 15 | 12 25 | 7 25 | *Mansfield | 11 45 | 6 43 | 7 00 |
| 4 26 | 12 35 | 7 35 | *Holidays | 11 40 | 6 28 | 6 52 |
| 4 26 | 12 40 | 7 35 | *Harmonds | 11 32 | 5 29 | 6 47 |
| 4 37 | 12 50 | 7 45 | Elora | 11 25 | 5 20 | 6 38 |
| 4 49 | 1 03 | 7 55 | Lashrop | 11 18 | 5 10 | 6 28 |
| 4 55 | 1 10 | 8 05 | Lawrenceville | 11 08 | 4 55 | 6 22 |
| 5 02 | 1 17 | 8 11 | Lindley | 11 03 | 4 48 | 6 15 |
| 5 10 | 1 27 | 8 20 | Presho | 10 53 | 4 38 | 6 06 |
| 5 30 | 1 50 | 8 40 | Ar Corning Dp | 10 35 | 4 15 | 5 45 |

Pine Creek Division.

| 10 | 6 | Stations. | 1 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | | P.M. | P.M. |
| 12 15 | 4 15 | WELLSBORO | 11 45 | 5 45 |
| 12 08 | 4 07 | Stokesdale | 11 52 | 5 46 |
| 12 00 | 4 00 | Stokesdale Junc. | 12 05 | 6 00 |
| 11 41 | 3 50 | *Marsh Creek | 12 15 | 6 14 |
| 11 31 | 3 44 | Ansonia | 12 23 | 6 20 |
| 11 16 | 3 35 | *Four Mile Run | 12 32 | 6 30 |
| 11 00 | 3 27 | *Tiadaghton | 12 42 | 6 42 |
| 10 50 | 3 10 | Blackwell's | 1 15 | 7 15 |
| 10 35 | 2 59 | Cedar Run | 1 28 | 7 30 |
| 10 25 | 2 45 | Waterville | 1 35 | 7 45 |
| 10 00 | 1 45 | Jersey Shore | 2 45 | 9 00 |
| 7 35 | 1 05 | Newberry Junc. | 3 15 | 9 55 |
| 7 15 | 12 35 | Williamsport | 3 35 | 9 45 |
| A.M. | P.M. | | P.M. | P.M. |

Cowanesque Branch.

| 24 | 6 | Stations. | 1 | 7 | 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. |
| 6 00 | 5 50 | Dp | 10 35 | 5 45 | 6 20 |
| 4 38 | 4 40 | [illegible] | 11 15 | 6 25 | 8 05 |
| 4 28 | 4 15 | | 11 32 | 6 48 | 8 38 |
| 4 10 | 4 07 | | 11 50 | 7 01 | 9 28 |
| 3 00 | 1 02 | | 11 | 7 02 | 9 40 |
| 2 32 | 3 50 | | 12 | 7 10 | 10 10 |
| 2 28 | 3 45 | | 12 | 7 15 | 10 17 |

Addison & Pennsylvania R. R.

GOING SOUTH

| 5 | 2 | |
|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | |
| 2 35 | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 26 | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 20 | 5 19 | |
| 2 16 | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 [illegible] | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 [illegible] | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 [illegible] | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 [illegible] | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 17 | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 17 | 5 [illegible] | |
| 2 [illegible] | 5 [illegible] | |
| 1 [illegible] | 1 01 | Ar Gaines Dp |

A through train leaves Addison at 11 [illegible] a.m. and Gaines at 11 [illegible] a.m.

FRANK M. BAKER, Supt.


Fresh Shell and Tub Oysters and Clams
SERVED DAILY AT THE
PARLOR RESTAURANT
[illegible]

A SCARED EDITOR.

A rugged farmer stalked into the sanctum with a big whip under his arm.

"Be you the editor?" "I am," was the half apprehensive reply.

"Here's two dollars and a half for your paper, for five—for six!"

"You see, he went on, your daughter was sick and she broke her knitting needles and grew weak and pale. Her appetite, her spirits, her sleep, all went wrong, and we thought she had consumption. No medicine helped her until we tried that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription mentioned in your paper, when she began to mend right from the first and is now well and hearty. We want to put the news down as a life saver."

Now the editor is hoping for another scare. The medicine has cured thousands afflicted as was his farmer's daughter, restoring the female functions to healthy action, and removing the distressing symptoms and sensations which caused her trouble. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

For a Book of 160 pages on Woman: Her Diseases, and How to Cure them, (sent sealed in plain envelope) enclose ten cents, in stamps, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS** Purely Vegetable. Gently Laxative, or Cathartic, according to size of dose. Smallest, Cheapest, Sugar-coated and Easiest to take. Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation. By druggists, 25 cents a vial.


NO OLD STOCK,
All now and of the finest finish and latest patterns can be seen at
WHEELER'S
FURNITURE STORE,
*Opposite the Coles Hotel,*
Velvet Couches, Ladies' Cabinets and Parlor Suites, Fancy Plush Chairs of Oak, Walnut and Mahogany,
BED ROOM SUITS
of the finest finish and cheaper than any place in Tioga county.
CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES.
Goods delivered any where within a circuit of five miles free of charge.
UNDERTAKING.
Having an elegant hearse and other necessaries we are prepared to carry on the undertaking business in the best and most satisfactory manner. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, feeling confident that we will give satisfaction both as to prompt[illegible] and price. C. J. WHEELER.

New Firm.
Doumaux & Riberolle,
Having purchased the grocery store of Sarton & Seely, Main street, (White's old stand) and made extensive additions to the stock, we are now ready for business and invite everybody to call and see us. Our specialty is fruit.
Family Groceries.
EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.
Pork, Flour, Feed and Meal in any quantity.
CANNED GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A LARGE LINE OF GARDEN SEEDS.
Our Clover and Timothy Seed
is very superior. We carry everything in stock that is to be found in a first-class grocery. A call will convince you.
DOUMAUX & RIBEROLLE.
Wellsboro, April 24, 1890.

HUGH YOUNG, *Pres.* W. D. VANHORN, *Cashier.*
THE
Wellsborough National Bank
ORGANIZED, Oct. 9, 1888.
CHARTERED, Nov. 10, 1888.
Capital paid in — $50,000
Authorized Capital, — $150,000
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

GARDNER'S
Insurance Agency
WELLSBORO, PA.
Represents the Imperial of London, Hartford, American Central, Springfield, Citizens, Fidelity and Casualty.
Office [illegible] door north of Agitator office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa. January 9, 1890.

FRED BLACK,
Merchant Tailor
HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF
SPRING GOODS,
*All the latest styles, and is ready to please.*
[illegible]

CHAPTER V.

A REMARKABLE THIEF.

It is a mistake to judge closely by appearances for even Jersey mud was not invented in vain. To the gentle voiced, easy nature of that substance Drane owed his preservation from serious injury when he came to grief in the midst of the barn. As it was the shock was violent. He dragged himself with some difficulty to the lee of a rock fence and made a hasty examination, which convinced him that no bones were broken. There was a soreness in his throat and lungs which made every breath he drew seem full of three-cornered files, but on the whole he was in fair condition and able to walk, which was fortunate, as no other means of getting away were at hand.

Before him was the blazing barn, now one mass of fire. He reflected with a shudder that perhaps some poor wretch had perished there, and he began to reproach himself for having made no effort to rescue those who had been his companions in misfortune. Then the recollection of the way the flames had leaped up over the hay assured him that he need not charge himself with cowardice. He recalled the fact that he had climbed up on the loft and that the others had remained below, where doubtless they had been awakened while the fire smoldered, filling the barn with that smoke which had nearly been the death of him.

A crowd had now collected about the barn, and he decided to go down and mingle with it. He did so, and the first words he heard were these: "Some blamed tramp has set this barn afire. Every one of 'em found in the county to-day ought to be put in jail."

Drane did not wait to discuss the question. He took a hasty and unceremonious leave. For half an hour he plodded through plowed fields, and climbed fences, till at length he came to a factory of some sort from which several little branch railroad tracks ran to the main line near by. Freight cars were being loaded there, and Drane, watching his chance, got aboard of one, unobserved. On the top of a big box he stretched his weary limbs and fell asleep.

The train was in motion when he awoke. It ran on for nearly an hour, he thought, without stopping. [illegible] a lot of bumping and switching about, followed by a prolonged pause. Listening, [illegible] the distant splash of waves. He crept to the side of the car and found a crevice through which he peered. To his astonishment he found that he was sailing on a broad river. A great city lay to the right, and it did not take him long to discover that it was New York. Apparently the metropolis was a hard place to get away from.

The door which bore the freight cars was pushed against a pier. Drane stood up and stretched his cramped limbs. "This isn't exactly a vestibuled palace car," he thought, "but I have at least come through to New York without change, as the time-tables say," and he thrust his hands into his empty pockets.

Travel by freight-car without a handbag has its disadvantages, and among them is the lack of water, soap and a clean face to brush one's hair. Drane looked out through the hole in the side of the car and wondered whether out of respect to cleanliness he ought to jump into the dock. Then he noted the color of the water and decided that he ought not. However, he resolved to give an imitation of a good citizen making his toilet, so he picked up a piece of broken glass from the floor of the car, and propping it against a daub of black paint on a box he combed his hair with his hands, after which he decided that he was ready for breakfast. But the rolls and coffee didn't come.

By the exercise of discretion he escaped from the car and from the pier, and stood again in the streets of New York. Then came more wandering, more hunger, more perplexity. At noon he found himself in a park which looked familiar. He dropped upon a bench and tried to decide whether it was the one where he had sat with her. Then he asked himself frankly whether he would rather see her at that minute or a sirloin steak with fried potatoes and a cup of coffee.

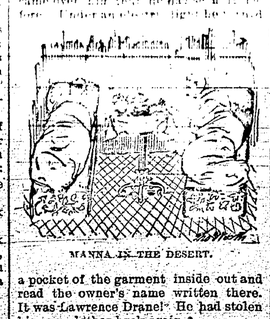
"I don't know," he muttered, burying his face in his hands. "It's a hard question. I must be in love."

He fixed his eyes on the ground and wondered why he didn't find a half dollar there. No doubt there were coins enough buried in the dust of New York streets to pay his way to Kansas City. Why could he find none? He began to [illegible] guard an angel of serious [illegible] thought at least to [illegible] way to get him a break[illegible] around [illegible] the [illegible] pa[illegible] di[illegible]

"I wonder if his garments would fit me outwardly as well as his breakfast fitted me inwardly," he muttered, and then laughed recklessly.

Nobody was watching. He pushed the stranger's door open a little. Yes, they were excellent clothes, to judge by the little he could see through the crack of the door. Dressed in that way Drane could establish his identity in no time, and no doubt pass the whole affair off as a joke. Thus he thought, for the poor fellow was partly half crazed by the perplexing experiences of the last few days.

He pushed the door still farther, he was conquered. It seemed that he could hear a derisive chuckle from the rags in the next room. He scarcely looked at the clothes, but rushed them on, all but the coat, which he carried into the hall, he also a strange feeling came over him that he had done it before. Under an obscure figure he could find no [illegible] for [illegible]



MANNA IN THE DESERT.

a pocket of the garment inside out and read the owner's name written there. It was Lawrence Drane! He had stolen his own clothes back again.

Yes, there was no doubt about it. The occupant of No. 43 had been the original tramp who had accomplished the exchange in the hotel so nicely, and had afterward collected the telegraph money-order at New Haven. The pockets of the coat were full of Drane's papers. He ran them over hastily, and could not discover that any were missing.

His watch and a considerable sum of money were there too. He wondered at this because prudent persons leave such things at the desk, but then he reflected that a thief distrusts everybody, and hates to hand over his plunder when he doesn't know who may be watching.

Drane was never so eminently satisfied in his life. The clothes restored his brain to its proper balance almost at once. He wondered how he could have been brought to the point of entering another's room, and he was shocked at the thought, though delighted at the result.

He strolled through the hall and noticed that the thief was still sleeping. Beside him lay the remnants of the lunch. Drane would have been glad to stay and watch the fellow when he waked up, but he had decided to go out and find a policeman to take the thief into custody.

There was none in sight when he stepped to the door. He stood there a moment, holding his chin in his hand, while reflecting upon the best course to [illegible] dressing-room.

"Thank you, sir," he heard the fellow say a minute later. Then he knew that the man in the next stall had tipped the attendant. They talked together a minute, while the visitor inquired about the bath and the restaurant which was connected with it. Then he tipped the fellow again, and got more thanks.

"He has plenty of money," of course, groaned Drane, "why shouldn't he give some of it away? Why shouldn't he lend me some? Why shouldn't I climb over the partition and negotiate the loan myself while he's out of the way?"

The rags were corrupting him. They seemed actually to talk, to suggest envy, malice, and theft.

"Get thee behind me, garments of Satan," he said, smiling bitterly; and he arose and walked out again into the hall. An obliging attendant prepared a divan for him; and he had no sooner stretched himself upon it than he fell asleep.

Drane was awakened by the voice of the man who had occupied the dressing-room next to his. He looked up, and saw a well-built young man—so far as the sheet in which he was wrapped allowed his proportions to be seen—preparing to take the next divan. The stranger was about Drane's weight and height, and they resembled each other not a little, despite the fact that while Drane was a handsome man, the other would never have been accused of any thing more serious than the possession of a good figure. One face was almost a caricature of the other. Drane could not help thinking how much he should have resembled his neighbor if his own life throughout had been like the last few days.

The stranger ordered some breakfast, and the attendant drew up a little table, so that it stood between Drane and his more fortunate fellow-bather. In fact it was as near to one as the other.

"If he eats right under my nose, this way," said Drane to himself, "I shall become a raving maniac."

A luxurious repast was ordered, and then the stranger lay down upon the divan and went to sleep. He did not awake when the attendant laid the clothes [illegible] the lunch [illegible] broke[illegible] his [illegible] alr[illegible]

"TAKE HIM IN."

experience should have taught him to pity the poor fellow, but it didn't. There can be no real sympathy between costly apparel and the habiliments of poverty. The brotherhood of man can never be accomplished except by putting all the world in one unvarying uniform.

So Drane stood there waiting for his revenge. Suddenly there was a hubbub at the door. An attendant rushed out hurriedly to get about. Beside his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

face reminded him of somebody. Then he ordered the complainant to step up and asked him his name.

"Lawrence Drane," was the cool reply.

Again the judge seemed to be trying to recall something out of the dim recesses of his memory, but the effort failed, and he composed himself to listen to the complainant's story. The false Drane told exactly what had happened at the bath house, not deviating in the slightest particular from the truth, except as his story implied his claim to ownership in the clothes which the real Drane had on.

"Did you ever see the prisoner before?" asked the judge.

"I think I saw him not more than three days ago," replied the complainant. "It was late in the afternoon and he had a skate on. I remember his [illegible] of those rags which he wore at the time."

The judge turned to Mr. Drane, who had been listening intently, and began the examination in the usual way, by asking his name. Lawrence was vehemently moved to denounce his accuser, but he mastered his determination to control his tongue in this episode; therefore he responded simply:

"Lawrence Drane."

A big scowl tangled the judge's eyebrows and puckered up his lips. Judicial memory was again in process of castigation. This time the mental prodding turned up a clew.

"Haven't you been here before?" he demanded sternly.

Mr. Drane's conscience wriggled and groaned under the temptation of mendacity. He was immorally certain that a good lie would be more efficacious in the emergency than a guardian angel; but his gentlemanly instincts revolted at lying, especially when he knew he was in the right. Moreover the angel was present the court-room, though Lawrence didn't know it and she had not as yet discovered him. Perhaps her influence had something to do with inducing him to falter an affirmative to the judge's question. The reply stimulated the judge's memory wonderfully.

"You tried to pass yourself under two names then, didn't you?" he continued.

"May I explain, your honor—"

"Did you or didn't you? Speak up!"

"I did, your honor, but there were circumstances then that justified me. I was in trouble and hardly knew what I was about."

"What possible circumstances could have justified you in lying about your name?"

It instantly occurred to Lawrence that here was an opportunity to make a full explanation of his situation, but so much trouble had come to him from such attempts that he renewed his determination to say absolutely nothing. So he responded:

"I decline to say."

This surprised and angered the judge and he ordered the officer to search Lawrence. They took from him all his papers, his money and his watch. They considerately left him his handkerchief. Upset by the indignity of this proceeding, he exclaimed:

"I will say and maintain that I am Lawrence Drane, living in Kansas City, [illegible] to Boston, where I propose to negotiate capital for a railroad."

"Very well," said the judge, dryly, and turning to the impostor: "What have you to say to this?"

"Why!" was the reply, "that I am Lawrence Drane and that this fellow is telling my story. Those papers and letters which you have will probably make the matter clear. Doubtless he glanced at them at the bath and so got his points."

The judge looked at the papers, but they failed to satisfy him. He asked for witnesses, and the attendants at the bath were sworn.

"Which of these men?" asked the judge, "came to the bath in good clothes, and which one in rags?"

"I remember," said the witness, hesitating, "that I took a fellow in those rags to a room, and I think it was that one," pointing to Lawrence. "When he was in the sweating room," he continued, "he looked just about like anybody else."

There is an individuality in degs, but few men recognize it, not even attendants at baths who have unrestricted opportunities for observation. The testimony of these witnesses made it pretty clear that Lawrence had left the bath with better clothes than he wore when he entered, but they could do nothing to clear up the question of identity.

Then Lawrence requested the privilege of examining the plaintiff. This granted, he confused the fellow in short order by putting a series of questions designed to bring out his knowledge of Kansas City and his familiarity with the business mission in which he pretended to be engaged. The scale appeared to be turning in Mr. Drane's favor. Justice was still in doubt, however, and the court declared that it would be necessary to get some direct evidence as to the identity of each claimant to the name of Drane.

"I think, your honor," said the impostor, "that the people at my hotel can satisfy you. I should like to go there to get my grip and a decent suit of clothes. If I was better dressed my story would sound more likely."

Lawrence smiled grimly at this, for he knew too well how true it was. Things had changed. The clothes were on another man's back and he in turn was victimized in them.

"I'll send a [illegible] with you to the hotel. If the [illegible] help matters

light hand laid on his arm. It was at the point where the impostor had asked to be allowed to go to his hotel. Lawrence turned, and with a joyfully leaping heart saw the companion of his adventure in the park. He was never so glad to see anybody before, and forgetting his situation he cried:

"I am perfectly delighted to see you again."

She was about to reply when the judge interrupted:

"You must not speak to the prisoner, madam, but you may come up here and tell us what you know about this man. You may be able to clear up this matter."

The young lady, blushing rosily and smiling at the thought of being able to give some assistance to her benefactor, stepped before the judge and was sworn. She gave her name, but in spite of all attention Lawrence missed it in the confusion attendant upon the bringing in of several new arrests. He began to see the end of his difficulties, and joy possessed him as the judge listened with evident belief to the young lady's account of the park episode.

"And what is the gentleman's name?" asked the judge when she had finished her little story.

"Mr. Thomas Jones," replied the widow promptly. It was the name she had heard Lawrence give at the police station.

When he heard this answer Drane groaned audibly. The impostor's face was lighted by a triumphant smile and the judge frowned. The young lady saw that something had gone awry and she exclaimed hysterically:

"Oh, dear! Have I done any thing wrong?"

"Nothing whatever, madam," said the judge. "You may step down. Now, Mr. Thomas Jones, you told me emphatically but a few days ago that your name was Jones. Have you any thing more to say?"

"Your honor," and Lawrence's voice was ragged with emotion as he spoke: "I see that I have been continually beset with my own blunders. I blundered in lying about my name, which is really Drane; since then I have blundered at every step until I committed the last in declining to explain myself. I will gladly pay the expense of telegraphing to Kansas City. My friends there will reply to your satisfaction."

"We will let you do that, Jones," said the judge, "but meantime I shall hold you, and if a reply does not come before we adjourn you will have to remain."

There was nothing for Lawrence to do but acquiesce and with his [illegible] as best he could. This, after some judicial editing, read as follows:

Sanford Drane—I am held in court on suspicion of stealing my own clothes and my name. Please wire the court at once a full description of my appearance and history. L. D.

Then his own statement of his adventures was taken down. If this should correspond to the account to be telegraphed he would be free. Confident of the result he followed an officer to the prison, leaving the pretty widow sitting on a front seat tearfully listening to a whispered lecture from her husband. [illegible] mowers.

The impostor, anxious to establish his case before a reply to Mr. Drane's telegram should arrive, hurried from the court accompanied by an officer. They went to a Broadway hotel and marched right up to the proper desk.

"Do you know this man?" asked the policeman.

"Know him?" returned the clerk scornfully. "I should hope not!"

"But you remember," cried the impostor, "that I came here this morning and took a room, don't you? I am Lawrence Drane, of Kansas City. You'll find my name on the register."

The clerk examined the big book.

"There's a Mr. Drane here," he said; "I remember him. He was a well dressed man, and you—why, he wouldn't let you in at the door if you didn't come with a policeman. Besides, this Mr. Drane came from New Haven."

"Oh, Lord! I forgot that!" exclaimed the impostor; "you see, I came down from New Haven on an early train. Why, I was married in New Haven yesterday!"

The clerk turned away with a sniff of disgust:

"Come now, whatever your name is," said the officer, "don't waste any more time. March back to court."

So back he went, regretting at every step that his sudden prosperity had so enlivened his respect for cleanliness that he had ventured to take a bath.

"First I've taken for years," he muttered, "and it serves me right. Got on well enough without before."

There were a lot of late arrivals at Jefferson market that day, and it was six o'clock before the court was ready to adjourn. Mrs. Bowers and the fair widow were still there, the former staying against her will at the earnest solicitation of the latter. She was sadly disturbed at having failed so signally to aid her benefactor, and was anxious to learn the result of the inquiry. Just in the nick of time, as it seemed to her, a messenger-boy emaled into the room and demanded with amazing indifference:

"Is de judge here?"

The judge relieved the boy of his dispatch and addressed a remark to him which [illegible] him out of court several thousand times faster than he came in. The [illegible] was to the name of Drane were [illegible] the bar. The judge read the [illegible] silently, coughed, read it [illegible]

HIS NAME WAS JONES.

[illegible] During the examination of Lawrence and the impostor she had been busy with Mrs. Bowers in another part of the [illegible] and had not heard a word of the case. It takes an acute ear to detect any thing that goes on in a New York court even when one stands beside the judge himself. The young lady had changed to see Mr. Drane's face, and in spite of the great impo[illegible] was astonished to [illegible] the barber and the rest [illegible] his back, his rec[illegible] which belonged to a lost [illegible] [illegible] Florida [illegible] [illegible] to The Bowery [illegible] [illegible] We do not [illegible] pity at the [illegible] to the [illegible]

## FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

EVERY DAY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Interesting and Instructive Items About Oats, Which Cereal Stands Third in Importance in the United States—Poultry Properly Prepared for Market.

Oats is the cereal which stands third in importance in the United States. Tell us regards the number of acres cultivated, but the number of bushels raised per acre. In many localities and especially in northern Pennsylvania, there is no doubt that it is the most profitable grain that is raised, unless [illegible] wheat, which commands a good price because it encounters no western competition. The five states of Illinois, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin produce 53 per cent. of the whole crop. Illinois is the banner state, producing about 15½ per cent. of the whole. Four of the states and territories, viz., Maine, Vermont, New York and Wyoming, raise more oats than any other cereal.

There are three pretty well defined classes of cultivated oats; the most common varieties have the husks or hulls adherent and these are divided into two classes, in one of which (as an example, the potato oats) the panicle which produces the kernels branches from either side of the stem, while on the other the heads branch only on one side of the stem—as for instance the Hungarian. There are also naked varieties in which the kernels separate from the hulls, and are called Chinese oats, "skinless oats" and "hull-less oats."

Oats grow on all kinds of soils, from heavy clays to light sands, and on moist soils and dry soils, but are the most at home and flourish the best in a cooler and moister climate than that which is best adapted to winter wheat. Eighty per cent. of the crop in the United States is raised at an altitude of from 500 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. More than one-half of the whole crop grows where the mean annual temperature is between 45 and 50 degs., and about five-sixths of the crop grows where the January temperature is below the freezing point. There are winter varieties of oats, as there are of wheat, rye and barley, but these are not much cultivated.

Probably not 1 per cent. of the whole crop produced is winter oats, all the rest being sown in the spring of the year, and very little of it harvested before the 1st of July. Four-fifths of the crop is raised where the mean annual rainfall is between 30 and 45 inches, and where the spring and summer rainfall is between 15 and 25 inches. The weight of oats varies in different localities, and in the same locality in different seasons, all the way from 20 to 46 pounds per measured bushel. In commercial transactions 32 pounds is considered a bushel, and that is also the legal weight in most of the states.

As a fodder for cattle on the farm, oat straw is considered to be of more value than that of any other grain, [illegible] having more leaves, [illegible] if secured in good order and bright they can be wintered on it without any hay or grain. Oats produces a large quantity of good fodder when cut and cured in the green state, and is largely raised as a forage crop in the states south of Virginia and Kentucky and east of Arkansas, where it is more difficult to produce large crops of hay from grass. It is also grown in the south for pasture. In California it is grown to some extent for forage. It leaves the ground in good condition for the succeeding crop by furnishing a dense shade, and helps to keep down the growth of weeds.

As regards the method of raising oats nothing need be said, as nearly everybody, whether farmer or not, knows that the ground is prepared as for other spring crops, sometimes being plowed in the fall, where the soil is benefited by fall plowing, and harrowed in the spring. The seed is sown broadcast and harrowed in or it is put in with a drill. When raised in a regular rotation of crops, it generally follows corn, and the oats is followed with wheat. Heavy oats from a more northern and cooler region carried into a warmer and drier one rapidly degenerates in weight, though for a time it produces heavier oats than can be raised from the native home grown seed. In consequence of this tendency to degeneration, a considerable trade is carried on in seed oats from places north to places farther south.—The above items originally appeared in American Rural Home.

### Poultry for Market.

Before poultry is sent to market it should be well fattened, as there is a great difference between the price of fat and that of poor poultry, and in a fully stocked market good poultry, well fattened and well dressed, will always command ready sale at high prices. Therefore there is not only gain in weight by having poultry properly dressed, but also in price. Corn is the best for fattening off poultry, as it gives a firm [illegible] and yellower color than buckwheat and other grains. Feed nothing from twelve to twenty-four hours before [illegible] that the crops will be perfe[illegible]

There is much to [illegible] dressing poultry, say: For dry picking [illegible] mouth—and [illegible] feathers [illegible]

## HORNLESS CATTLE.

The Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle as Producers of Choice Meat.

Lovers of polled cattle certainly have a strong argument in their favor in the fact that nature and not the saw has made the cattle hornless. [illegible] the various breeds of polled cattle the Aberdeen Angus is well entitled to precedence. The improvement of the breed was begun before the advent of the Nineteenth century and for eight its breeders have been noted to preserve and cultivate its exceptionally high properties in the production of meat of the choicest quality.

In this breed the most excellence of the breed and in those qualities the consumer [illegible] [illegible] The property in the [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] (Aberdeen Angus) [illegible] last have secured [illegible] the highest favor and highest price in the London market. At [illegible] the cows of this breed give a [illegible] yield of rich milk, but owing to [illegible] attention having so long been [illegible] directed to the cultivation of the fattening properties, they are now only moderate milkers.

In recent years the breed has improved considerably in early maturity, and at the London fat stock show in December, 1887, it surpassed all other breeds in this important property. At that show the class of polled Aberdeen Angus steers under 2 years (averaging 667 days in age) gave an average light weight of 1,475 pounds; and steers over 2 and under 3 years (averaging 984 days), 1,874 pounds. Black is the prevailing color, but occasionally a red calf is dropped.—Nebraska Farmer.

### Raising Ducks.

All the farm animals worth raising are voracious feeders, and the duck especially will eat her own head off several times over, if not managed with the best economy. But there is money in ducks if they are properly reared.

A swampy meadow is the best run for ducks. They can be reared without any swimming place to speak of. They may be allowed to run out all the year except at laying time; then they should be shut up at night, being let out in the morning, as soon as their eggs are laid. They lay about daylight. They find their own feed during the day all summer, but should be fed some grain when they come in at night.

BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS.

Put the eggs under a hen to hatch, nine to a nest. Feed the ducklings on boiled cornmeal and oatmeal with chopped onions and green food, every two hours, and plenty of clean water to drink. A duck is a meat producing machine, and this must be kept in mind. A pair of fat, young meat ducks, three [illegible] and should then be marketed.

The white Pekin duck is now the most popular variety. It grows to be nearly as large as a goose. Duck feathers are also profitable. The illustration shows a pair of handsome black ducks.

### Young Cows.

There is one consideration which is too often overlooked by dairymen and that is the matter of development of young dairy stock. Heifers with good natural butter producing qualities, judiciously reared from the outset, and when in milk fed liberally on well balanced rations, properly milked and cared for in all respects, will often give milk through the entire year when in calf annually, and at maturity reach a productive capacity of 300 pounds or more of butter per annum.

To dairies thus bred and developed one of the most important duties of the herdsman is to attend to the drying off of such heifers at least a month before they are due to come in; otherwise their vital energies are overtaxed, and they may thus be permanently injured. The same animals, submitted to the treatment bestowed upon young dairy stock upon many of the dairy farms of the country would go dry three months of the year, and would not reach a productive capacity of over 200 pounds per annum.—Farm and Home.

### Gen. Brisbin on the Bronco.

The bronco was produced by crossing the American stallion with the Indian mare pony. In my opinion this is all wrong. Generally, the viciousness is with the mother. The Indian mare is the sum total of utter cussedness in horse flesh, and she naturally imparts her temper and habits to her foal, giving the bronco his ugly disposition. On the other hand, the Indian stallion is not so bad, and frequently quite a well disposed fellow. If he were bred to the American mare, I think we would get just the horse we want for cavalry purposes, and to export for use in the armies of Europe. While [illegible] across we [illegible] [illegible] good for [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] seen.

The Era of Pills

[illegible] We are [illegible] about to enter an era from which our British cousins are just emerging. It is the era of pills. There for twenty years they have had a perfect craze for medicines of this [illegible] As any good [illegible] apothecaries are called there, you can buy a pill for any ill that flesh is heir to. They have specialists who make them for canary birds, pet dogs, and horses. One of them claims to be the only pharmacist alive who can make the [illegible] and offers in [illegible] of his claim a bill drawn well-dubbed globular as large as Florida [illegible] which he [illegible] to a lot he sent [illegible] Davis. We do not [illegible] pills at the [illegible] to the [illegible]

The first [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] of Austral

### LAWS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to receive their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

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### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARRY D. WHEELER, of Delmar.
C. H. TREMAINE, of Lawrence.

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for County Commissioner.
C. H. DEWITT, Mainesburg, Pa.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will assemble at the Academy of Music, in the city of Scranton, at 10 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The convention will consist of representative delegates, chosen under the rules of the party from the several Assembly Districts, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last preceding Gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

ELLIOTT P. KISNER,
*Chairman State Democratic Committee.*
BENJAMIN M. NEAD, *Secretary.*

THE *Pioneer Press*, a leading Republican paper of the West, says: "The increase of the duty on tin plate, as recommended in the bill, is, as we have seen, utterly indefensible. There is no tin plate industry in this country. It is altogether improbable that there will be, even if the proposed tariff goes into effect. When the tin plate duty came up in the House, who was it that obtained relief? Not the domestic manufacturer, who employs hundreds of thousands of workmen; not the consumers of tin plate, which include millions of our people; but instead of those two great corporations which represents most distinctly the monopolistic tendencies of modern trade."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* defines the size of tariff taxation as follows: "To demand a home market in which all production may be consumed, and then, at the same time, reduce the number of consumers by vigorous laws against immigration of consumers, is the logic of tariff-tax protection. To deny foreign trade, boast of internal commerce, destroy our shipping by navigation laws and custom house regulations, and then give shipbuilders a subsidy to build ships and cruise in quest of a foreign market for our products, is the logic of tariff tax protection. To tax raw material, calling it a tax paid by foreigners, and then levy another tax to compensate manufacturers for the tax on their raw materials, is the logic of tariff tax protection. To tax what the wage worker eats, drinks and wears; to tax his cradle, clothes and his shroud, his cot and his coffin, and do this for the purpose of protecting him, is the irony of tariff tax protection."

THE *Republican Advocate* and a good many of our superloyal Republican friends did considerable harping on the awful exhibition of disloyalty at the unveiling of the Lee monument in Richmond recently. For the benefit of those who have not been permitted by their favorite local Republican papers to peruse it, we append a part of what the New York *Tribune* had to say on the subject: "The *Tribune* has never hesitated on fitting occasions to denounce disloyal acts and tendencies in the South; and it will continue to do so, if need be, in the future. But for that very reason it may fairly claim to defend the South when it is unjustly assailed, as in our opinion it has been in connection with the ceremony of unveiling the Lee monument at Richmond. That the people of the South should cherish the memory of that great and noble leader need not and does not argue disloyalty in the slightest degree. It is true that numerous Confederate flags were brought out to the unveiling in the Richmond Confederate cemetery, and there were a great many things said about the lost cause that the good sense of which might be questioned. But there was not a word of disloyalty to the Union from the beginning to the end. There was no attempt to stir sectional prejudice or hatred in any shape or form. There were no reflections upon the North, no boasts that what the South had done once it could do again if occasion should arise. There were no hints that the South is not as loyal to the Union as any other section of the country. There were no intimations that the South is not as ready to fight for the Union as any other section would be if occasion should arise. There were no hints that the South would secede from the Union if it could. There were no intimations that the South would be glad to secede if it could. There was not even the slightest hint that the South would secede if it could not have its own way in the matter of the tariff or any other matter of legislation. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between the North and the South for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between the North and any other section of the country for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two sections of the country for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two States in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two men in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two women in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two children in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two babies in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two dogs in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two cats in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two mice in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two rats in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two bedbugs in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two fleas in the Union for any cause whatever. There was not a word in any speech that could be construed into a hint that the South would be glad to see a war between any two—[illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] will be found in another column. Referring to the report of Tioga county he says: "[illegible] the unfairness and inequality of the present tax laws of Pennsylvania, by showing that the 189 miles of railroad in this county, costing $6,270,000, and bearing a capital stock tax of but $800, pays a capital stock tax of but $800. This has been accomplished by mortgaging the property for $3,000,000. Mr. Niles also [illegible] that if subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Tioga county had 189 miles of railroads. These 189 miles cost $6,270,000, and pay taxes to the State amounting to $11,028.04—less than 2 mills upon the dollar of what these roads cost. These roads pay nothing in local taxes. Mr. Niles had been and was a friend of the Pine Creek railroad, which cost $1,637,000. It is mortgaged for $3,000,000 and the capital stock is appraised at $1,000,000, and pays but $300 tax. It is a fact that many individuals in Wellsboro pay more taxes than the Pine Creek railroad. The $16,000,000 worth of real estate in Tioga county pays $240,000 in local and municipal taxes, while all the taxes paid by the railroads of the county is $11,128. They should pay $90,000—$10,000 to the State, leaving $80,000 to the county to build and maintain highways. Or make the assessment on two thirds the value of the stock and it would give $60,000, which, after giving $10,000 to the State, would leave $50,000 for road purposes. Apply the railroad rule of taxation to real estate and Tioga county would pay but $30,000 instead of $240,000. If the railroads were made to pay the same as they do in New York, enough taxes would be received to keep all the highways in Pennsylvania in good repair. In New York the railroads pay an equal proportion of the taxes. The Fall Brook railroad, running 7 miles through the township of Lindley, N. Y., pays a local tax of $1,689.21. The Addison & Pennsylvania runs 41 miles in this State and pays a tax of $65.89. Yet in New York it runs only a few miles and pays a tax of $356; in other words it pays five times as much tax in New York. This same rule should be applied in Pennsylvania. In Steuben county railroads are assessed at $15,000 per mile. In the Empire State even the street railways are assessed $5,000 per mile, even though they run upon a public highway. This is in accordance with a decision of the late [illegible] Court. [illegible] Several other citations were given from the law reports of New York, Illinois and Maine, to substantiate the speaker's assertions. He concluded his remarks by saying that the only way to relieve the overburdened tax-payer was to make all taxes uniform.

"Starting an Apiary" was the title of a paper read by Dr. G. G. Groff, Apiarist of the Board, Lewisburg, Pa. The paper was a history of bee growing and the development of the sugar cane industry. California was the banner honey making State in the Union, followed by New York, Ohio and Tennessee following. Replying to a question he said that personally he knew of no fatal results from bee stings or rattlesnake bites.

His remarks were followed by a somewhat rambling discussion on how to prevent bees from stinging, after which the Board adjourned to meet at Dallas in October.

### MINERS BURIED ALIVE.

**Thirty-Four Men Entombed in a Burning Mine by a Fire Damp Explosion.**

The Hill Farm Coal Mine of the Dunbar Furnace, one mile from Dunbar, last Monday was the scene of the most disastrous explosion of fire damp in the history of the bituminous coal mining region. Fifty men were in the mine at the time, and thirty-two of these are either dead or beyond the reach of help. Sixteen bodies have been taken out. The others are still entombed in the mine, where a fierce fire is raging. The mine has but one opening, being operated by a shaft, which was filled with flames and great volumes of smoke. The explosion occurred at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Fifty-seven miners were at work about five thousand feet from the mouth of the shaft when the explosion occurred. Near the point at which the heading started an air hole had been drilled recently in which gas and water had accumulated. A miner named Patrick Kerwin penetrated this airhole, six inches in diameter, with his pick, whereupon a strong stream of water gushed out. Kerwin, alarmed, sounded the danger signal. His assistant, a lad named David Hayes, ran into the right wing beyond the opening and into the bore-hole to warn the workers of their danger in that direction. He had a lighted lamp in his cap and as he passed the opening there was a bright flash and a sullen roar. The fire-damp had exploded. The plucky lad was seen thrown against the wall by a miner, and then fell to the ground, mangled and torn.

Kerwin and his companions, who were working near by, were thrown to the ground, but were not injured. The flash passed in the direction of the right wing, among the men supposing some that [illegible] through the [illegible]

[illegible]

—A heavy rain [illegible] over Central Illinois last Friday night, and it is estimated that at least half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. No one was killed, but there were many narrow escapes from drowning.

—John McCauley, a riverman, and August Smith, a powerful glassworker, got into a fight at Phillipsburg, last Saturday night. Smith struck McCauley a blow that broke his neck, killing him instantly. Smith gave himself up.

—The Governor of Montana, upon request of the residents of Miles City, has sent them 1,000 stands of arms to protect themselves against the Cheyenne Indians, who have broken free from restraint, and are living upon the settlers of Custer county and stealing their cattle.

—A Lancaster county hotel keeper died last week under peculiar circumstances. Two weeks before he had helped to capture a swarm of bees, which he was severely stung about the wrists and face. The stings acted like a virulent poison to his system, causing his body to swell to great proportions and causing death.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says. Reports have been received here of a disastrous conflagration and loss of life and property in the mining districts of the Ural mountains. The iron works at Urlaiesk and Newjanck, a thousand dwelling houses, four school houses, three churches, the hospital and the magazines were completely destroyed. Forty persons were burned to death and 18,000 were made homeless by the destruction of the town.

—A Pittsburg dispatch says. Father Moitinger, the healing priest of Troy Hill, who is by many good Catholics believed to possess miraculous restoring power, had from 500 to 800 pilgrims to his shrine on Friday, St. Anthony's day. The blind, the deaf, the lame and the feeble came there from all quarters, including such distant States as Georgia, Louisiana, Dakota, Montana, California and Nevada—all anxious to receive the benediction which was to unite with their faith and cure them of all their ills.

—A Louisville, Ky., dispatch of last Friday says that two dark clouds met and burst near Mayville the night before. Bull creek jumped over its banks, swept away houses and drowned twelve persons. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad was badly washed and a freight train wrecked, killing the engineer, fireman and a brakeman. The heavy engine was soon buried out of sight by the quick sand. The freight was running thirty miles per hour and was followed by a passenger train, which fortunately escaped destruction.

It is stated that the number of persons killed by the railroads in this country during the year ending June last was [illegible] During the year on the railways of this country carried 873,171,343 passengers, so that one passenger in every 1,523,133 was killed and one passenger in every 220,024 was injured. This shows a much higher percentage of casualty than prevails upon the English railways, where it appears that the rate was one passenger in 6,942,336 killed and one passenger in 527,577 injured.

—The suit of F. S. Tarbell vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad was concluded at Pittsburg last Thursday, the jury finding a verdict for the defendant. The wife and children of the plaintiff were passengers on the ill-fated day express and lost their lives in the Johnstown disaster. The suit was brought to recover damages laid at $50,000, it being claimed that the loss of the train was due to the negligence of the company's officials in not having run to a place of safety. The case occupied nearly two weeks. It is probable it will be taken to the Supreme Court.

—The Treasury Department at Washington has sent to the House of Representatives for incorporation in the proper appropriation bill the amounts of State claims for war outlays. The claim of Pennsylvania is for $7,546. Senator Cameron has also reported favorable from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into service by the President's proclamation. The bill authorizes a re-examination of the claim and payment of the amount found to be due the State.

A London dispatch says. The most appalling accounts are received of the sufferings of the people in Upper Egypt and along the scene of the expedition for the relief of Gordon. It is said that the inhabitants, driven desperate by starvation, feed on each other, while all kinds of animals, however loathsome, are eagerly sought for food. The wretched people fight with each other for morsels, and hundreds are perishing daily. Failure of crops is said to cause this awful misery, though the wars in which British ambition for the territory has prominently figured have doubtless had their influence in causing the failure of the crops. Indeed, it is said that the slaughter of the male population left the devastated region without sufficient male labor to raise the crops.

—At Ravenna, Ohio, last week, Mrs. John Valentine commenced an action against several insurance companies to recover $11,000 in life insurance held by her deceased husband. The defense was that the husband committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, forfeiting his insurance. Mrs. Valentine set up the claim that her husband died from natural causes, and to substantiate her statements she had his body exhumed, the head cut off, brought into court and placed on the counsel's table. The head was badly decomposed, as Valentine died a year ago, and both judge and counsel were shocked at the spectacle. Mrs. [illegible] years, has taken this [illegible] from her own [illegible] and [illegible] a quarter in height. The girl, who was [illegible] years [illegible] of a man but her mind is [illegible] as [illegible] years old. [illegible] dreams, awaks [illegible] amusing herself with a doll.


**How's This**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

S. H. Van Gunten, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.


[illegible]


# That Tired Feeling

[illegible] is the bane of existence, either from poor health or laziness, to be in suffering, or [illegible] But there is no mistaking its cause. You know you feel miserable, and want to do something to be all gone, and in its place indifference to how the world wags—an insurmountable languor and weakness. You have no appetite, do not care about food, and only eat because it is the hour for eating, or from force of habit.

This must be stopped. Your condition must be changed at once, or like a ship drifting with the inward tide, you will soon be dashed upon the rocks of incurable disease and death. Rouse the torpid kidneys and liver, tone the digestive organs, create a new appetite, purify and vitalize the impure and sluggish blood, cure the headache, and overcome all the prostrating effects of that Tired Feeling, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is just what you need, and to delay taking it is unwise.

"Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla that extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it has toned me up generally." CLARA W. PHELPS, Shirley, Mass.

"My wife suffered from sick headache and neuralgia. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla she was much relieved." W. B. BABB, Wilmington, O.

"My daughter had an abscess on her neck for five or six years, being all the time under care of physicians, without any perceptible relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla was then recommended to me for her, and it has entirely cured her." S. THOMPSON, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, Penn.

"I highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best remedy for sick headache. I have been selling this medicine 6 years and not one bottle proved unsatisfactory." F. J. FRICK, Frick's, Bucks Co., Penn.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

**Makes the Weak Strong**

**Take Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

# Wilsonia

[illegible] life of man [illegible] in the system. [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla and other ailments caused by [illegible] to women cause great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is admirably adapted for such a [illegible] It gives great nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength, cures headache, fatigue and creates an appetite.

"For nine years I was in a state of constant suffering, scarcely able at any time to walk about the house, and part of the time unable to be out of bed. By advice of local physicians I went to Philadelphia for treatment, which gave me relief for a time, but I was soon worse off than before. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using two bottles of it I was able to be out of bed. I continued taking it, and it cured me of all my ailments. I feel perfectly well, and can work as much as any woman ought to do." MRS. M. SMITH, East Broad Top, Penn.

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." MRS. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

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**100 Doses One Dollar**

# BARGAINS IN CROCKERY.

## R. G. AUSTIN & CO.

have just received a very large stock of

**Decorated and Plain Crockery,**

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

which has been purchased at very low prices, and we propose to give our customers the benefit of these

**Astonishing Bargains!**

Call and be convinced that we have the goods and bargains to offer you. We also have a large assortment of

**PARLOR AND HANGING LAMPS,**

which we are offering at rock-bottom prices, in order to clean up stock and make room for other goods.

Wellsboro, May 8, 1890. R. G. AUSTIN & CO.

# NEW MILLINERY GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

JUST RECEIVED AT

**THE FAIR**

WELLSBORO, PA

All the latest styles and novelties in Millinery. New stock of Ribbons, Feathers, etc. A full line of

**Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,**

AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

**Our Five and Ten Cent Counters**

are filled with everything for Spring trade. Please call and examine our stock and get prices.

March 13, 1890. M. & M. WILSON.

# Spring and Summer, 1890.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we have purchased, after a careful survey of the New York market, an unusually attractive stock of new goods. We have all the novelties of the season in

**Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings**

to match, Spring Jackets and Silk and Beaded Wraps, HOSIERY—a line of fast colored Ladies' and Children's black hose. Every pair is warranted to be indestructible black and stainless.

*Gloves, Lace Mits and Underwear.*

**CARPETS!**

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing

A good assortment of Dress Goods, and a full line of Gents' furnishing goods. We shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage by attention, good goods and a desire to satisfy our customers that we sell the best goods at the lowest price possible. Respectfully,

MAY BERNKOPF & BRO.

**Bargains To-day! Bargains Every Day!**

**TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES**

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Whether for what $1 worth or $100 worth go to

**JOHN KENNEDY'S**

ACCOMPLISHED AT LAST.

MY NEW

**Friction Feed**

*IS A SUCCESS.*

Come to my shop and see a saw carriage driven by this wonderful motor. We will give you a 90-mile ride free of charge. It is always harnessed and ready to go. Saw-mill men are particularly invited to come and take a "go easy."

**R. H. EDWARDS,**

WELLSBORO, PA.

**Sizz! Zip! Bang!**

**FIREWORKS!**

FOR JULY 4th

*Largest Assortment in the Trade. Latest Novelties. Reliable Goods, Lowest Prices.*

We have made arrangements with the largest manufacturers of fireworks in the United States, and are prepared to offer to the trade at *wholesale* specially fine goods at low prices. Call and see us before you buy, or send in your order at once, so that you may have an early start in offering the goods for sale.

Fine stock of Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Groceries.

Fresh Strawberries every day at the Wellsboro Bakery.

**MILLIKEN & PADGETT,**

*102 MAIN STREET.*

PARLOR SHOE STORE

JAS. A. BOYCE.

Ladies' Shoes.....$
Misses' Shoes.....
Men's Shoes.....
Boys' Shoes.....
Children's Shoes.....

Fine Slippers in great variety [illegible] 50 cents to $4.00.

Dee' Shoe Dressing—the best [illegible]

[illegible]

**First National Bank**

OF WELLSBORO, PA

D. ROBINSON, Pres. M. ROBINSON, Cashier.
C. M. BAILEY, Assistant Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $100,000

[illegible]

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

[illegible]

**The Perfect Wonder**

Has caused many [illegible] years of suffering to rejoice [illegible] which relieves Deafness, all pain in extracting an aching tooth, and heals [illegible] are guaranteed to will [illegible]

[illegible] Now, where it may be [illegible] of all kind.

**Its Instantaneous! Its Surprising! Its Blessed!**

AND ONLY TO BE [illegible]

[illegible]

Eris Green

AT

SPALDING'S

Corner Drug Store.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS'

Wall Paper Emporium,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE.

*is the leading establishment for Wall Paper, Books, Stationery, etc.*

PAPERING AND DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

*A full force of Skilled workmen constantly in our employ. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.*

VAN HORN & JENNINGS


## LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRING styles in Millinery at the Fair.

TEAS and Coffees a specialty at J. R. Bowen's.

GRENNELL'S King "Perfect Wonder," at Dr. Eastman's.

AN elegant new line of feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., at the Fair.

FRESH Eggs, good Butter, splendid Cheese and Potatoes at Bowen's.

TRIMMED Hats, Trimmed Bonnets and Millinery novelties at the Fair.

FRESH Cabbage, Parsnips, Onions, Garden and Field Seeds at Bowen's.

A LOOK at Milliken & Padgett's special offer in the advertising columns—if.

J. R. BOWEN has a fresh new line of goods. Give him a call and get good bargains.

I BUY my goods fresh and keep a large line of everything to be found in a first-class store. J. R. BOWEN.

I AM sole agent for the celebrated Pillsbury Flour. Give it a trial and [illegible] the best flour ever ever had. J. R. BOWEN.


# Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890.


New Advertisements.

Hot Weather Novelties—J. E. Fish.
Great Inter-State Fair—Geo. M. Robinson, Secretary.

## LOCAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

—Wild strawberries are ripe.

—This continuous rain gives us a pain.

—Pepper on strawberries is the latest.

—Thirty cents a pound is being paid for wool.

—Plans for Sunday school picnics are being laid.

—The question of the hour—"Think it's going to rain?"

—Next Saturday will be the longest day of the year.

—Fresh air for the babies is the best Summer remedy.

—Schwartzenbach's hall at Germania is being enlarged.

—Two cows were killed by lightning at Antrim last Thursday.

—Tioga has two mails daily between Wellsboro and Corning.

—Fourteen caskets are made daily at the Keeneyville factory.

—Mansfield's new cemetery is to be owned by a stock company.

—An iron roof is being put on Shaffer's new brick hotel at Blossburg.

—A rattlesnake sporting fourteen rattles was recently killed at Tioga.

—Davis & Co's. Great Western Show is giving exhibitions in this county.

—It is reported that coal has been discovered on Wickham hill near Tioga.

—The State Convention of the C. T. A. Society will be held at Pittston to-day.

—A car load of dairy cows were shipped from Knoxville one day last week.

—Mr. John C. Adams, of Tioga, has sold his livery stable to Mr. E. C. Griffin.

—The Bijou band, of Blossburg, netted about $20 from a festival last Friday evening.

—Mr. Wm. H. Roberts has been confined to the house the past week by sickness.

—A [illegible], obviously not a resident of this S[illegible] asserts that the earth is slowly dry[illegible]

—I[illegible] that a furniture and undertaking [illegible] Women's is to be opened at Keeney[illegible]

—A[illegible] the advertisement [illegible] state fair in another [illegible]

[illegible]

—[illegible] Mansfield's [illegible]

—It is said [illegible] one day recently [illegible] an arrest was made.

—The Paris Mar[illegible] of Harrison Valley [illegible] tions for the present.

—A [illegible] has been opened at Roaring Branch by Mrs. Bessie Brooks, of Union.

—Mr. Matthew Skeen, of Farrington, who recently sustained a stroke of paralysis, is still recovering.

—Mr. C. S. Green has built a substantial bridge across Pine creek near his cottage below Four Mile run.

—Geo. George J. Magee sailed for Europe yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. A[illegible] Lathrop, of Corning.

—A [illegible] tree was cut in Union the [illegible] day, for which forty-nine four [illegible] logs of [illegible] were sealed.

—The Elmira Gazette School Board has engaged Mr. J. C. D[illegible] as principal and [illegible] Hughes as [illegible].

—[illegible] to be held between [illegible] in Potter [illegible] by [illegible] to the [illegible] Church [illegible] for Church [illegible]

—[illegible] the Wesleyan [illegible] Mr. Wesley [illegible] the Rev. W. L. Vat[illegible] to Wellsboro. He is one of the [illegible] in the firm of VanDyne Bros. & Co., [illegible]

—The school directors of Mansfield have cut down the school term in that borough to eight months, beginning with September.

—Tobacco plants about the county have to be busy the past week. It is believed that more than the average acreage will be set.

—A Christian Convention, undenominational in character, was commenced at Westfield last Tuesday and will continue three days.

—Owing to a break in the pipe leading from the water works reservoir at Tioga, water has been pumped to supply the town the past week.

—Census enumerator to young lady in the door: "Did you say the world is your home?" "Yes, sir; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

—Two wagon loads of gypsies visited this place last Friday and Saturday. They had several horses that attracted the attention of our horse jockeys.

—The Elkland Carriage Hose Company and band will participate in the Fourth of July exercises at Addison. The band will give a concert during the day.

—Rev. W. G. Wells, of Pottsville, has accepted a call from the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, at Tioga, and will enter upon his duties as rector next month.

—An old soldier, writing from Keeneyville, says: "Just tell your readers that I think the GAZETTE is the best local paper in Tioga county. This is an honest fact."

—Pike Mills takes the cake for the biggest fish story of the season. It is claimed that a 22-pound trout was caught under the dam at that place one day last week.

—Several young men of this place have leased the vacant store-room in the Bailey & Hastings' block, opposite the Coles Hotel barn, and will fit it up for a gymnasium.

—The Armstrong county decision, referred to in another column, that an original package don't need a license, is attracting considerable attention throughout the State.

—A Mansfield man succeeded in hatching four chickens from sixty fancy eggs, and two from the four were killed by rats. He has concluded to go out of the poultry business.

—Some of the silver ore obtained in Ouray county, Col., assays as high as $10,000 per ton. Several residents of Liberty are largely interested in silver mining in that section.

—Fashionable mothers now put their two-year-old girl babies in dresses reaching to the ground, giving them a quaint appearance and making them look like young grandmothers.

—A very small quantity of fine table salt dropped on young cabbage plants will prevent the plant from being injured by the small green worm that otherwise will entirely destroy it.

—Many of the barns in this locality are filled with old hay, and the farmers are looking about for a place to store the new crop, which promises to be the biggest ever cut in this section.

—Fast freight, No. 85, on the Pine Creek, was wrecked at Cammal last Thursday night by breaking in two. Five coal cars were smashed into kindling wood, but no one was injured.

—Two large blackfishes were killed near Thompson's dam, at Ansonia, the past week. One measured nearly six feet and the other four feet. The bodies were as big around as a man's wrist.

—The infant child of Mr. J. Griswold, of Blossburg, who had been for a long time a sufferer from a tumor, died last Friday afternoon while undergoing an operation for the removal of the same.

—According to the annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, just received, Tioga county has 125 registered physicians—119 male and 6 female. The number practicing without diplomas is 29.

—The stock of clothing and household goods of N. Silverman, of Blossburg, was levied on last Thursday by Sheriff Shaffer. The action was brought by Silverman's wife who holds her husband's note for $2,240.

—Rev. W. H. Porter will preach at the First Baptist Church next Sunday evening. There will be no morning service. On Sunday, the 29th inst., Rev. H. M. Wolf, Jr., will officiate at both morning and evening services.

—A pointer for our borough fathers: The Troy borough council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of any air gun, spring gun, pistol or other firearms within the borough limits under a penalty of $5 for each offense.

—The County Commissioners on Tuesday morning commenced their annual inspection of the county monuments between this county and New York. Hereafter this inspection will have to be made but once in five years.

[illegible]

—A Blossburg correspondent [illegible] Fourth of July and the [illegible] of the Hill [illegible] Tioga [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] The [illegible] of this [illegible] made [illegible]

[illegible]

—An exchange says: "The [illegible] fire will be very [illegible] Fourth of July and the [illegible] of the Hill [illegible] Tioga [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] The [illegible] of this [illegible] made [illegible]

[illegible]

—[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] A. Campbell [illegible] Mr. Campbell [illegible] Mr. Campbell [illegible] Mr

[illegible]

"No, [illegible] just ready to drink [illegible] You have [illegible] Thorne."

Bryce tried to [illegible], but it end[illegible] in a grotesque contortion of the lips.

"Well, I don't care," he managed to say at [illegible] "I'll owe right up on the spot. I've been drinking cold tea out of that [illegible] pot every day for a week past."

Everybody had a laugh over the result of the affair, and then they expected to see Miss Olla's new napkin-ring before long.

It did not come, but instead Phinnie St. John displayed a diamond cluster flashing upon Olla's finger.

"Your napkin-ring has contracted somewhat," he said to the young couple that evening.

"Yes," replied Bryce. She has concluded to make tea for me for life, and I thought this would be most appropriate."

And Phinnie, his hopes forever gone, with his pleasing occupation, felt even more pained than did Bryce the entire week after he was "caught in the act."

—*Saturday Night*

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

**He Remembers the Introduction of Woolen Manufactures in This Country.**

Thomas Schofield, of North Lyme, Conn., who will be [illegible] years old next year, was one of the pioneers in manufacturing woolen cloth in this country, says the Hartford *Times*. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was an infant when his father John and uncle Arthur emigrated to this country. At that time England prohibited the exportation of machinery and the two men built in Charlestown, Mass., one of the first, if not the first, handloom and spinning jenny for use in an American woolen mill. Before the year was ended their machinery was running in Charlestown and Newburyport.

In the following year they started their first extensive business in Byfield parish. Later when they removed to Montville, Conn., Thomas and his brother James had grown old enough to help in the factory, and eventually to take charge of it. Their uncle Arthur located near Pittsfield, and he offered to merchants of that place his first piece of American broadcloth. It was gray-mixed goods. No one would buy, and it was sent to New York and sold there. A few weeks after, Josiah Bissel, a leading Pittsfield merchant, made a trip to New York and brought back two pieces of "imported cloth" exactly like Schofield's. He sent for the latter to show him "cloth that was cloth." His feelings may be imagined when Schofield showed him on the cloth his own private marks. It was the very cloth he had lost than a month before rejected.

In 1808 Schofield manufactured thirteen yards of black broadcloth, and presented it to President Madison. From it his inaugural suit was made. Thomas established the first satinet factory in Connecticut, and was actively employed until he retired, six years ago, at the ripe age of 93 years to rest from his labors. They had not always brought the reward to which he was entitled.

Once he met with reverses, and lost all his property. But with the family pluck he began again at the bottom and worked out of his troubles. One chief cause to which may be ascribed this result, as well as his great age, is doubtless found in his cheery statement: "I never worried much." In his one hundreth year, he is hale and hearty, with undimmed mind and sight.

Aside from $10 which he paid when a boy of 10 for having a leg set that had been caught and broken in the gearing of the mill, he has not in his whole life paid over $1 for personal doctor's bills. To-day he claims he could earn wages sorting wool with the best of them did he have to. He has chewed tobacco seventy years, is chewing yet, and has always taken a drink when he needed it. His needs never led him to abuse the bottle.

Only one thing has occurred in recent years to disturb the even tenor of his temper. It was when a rival nonogenarian was written up in a local paper as the oldest citizen in that county of aged men. "The chicken!" fretted Schofield, when he read of it; "he ain't within six months of my age."

### Black is White.

The word black (Anglo-Saxon blac, blaec, bleak) is fundamentally the same as the old German "blach," now only to be found in two or three compounds, as blachfeld, a level or plain; blachmahl, the scum which floats on the top of silver when melted, and blachfrost; which plainly shows that it originally meant "level," "bare," and was used to denote blackness, because blackness is (apparently) bare of color. The nasalized form of the word is blank, which also means bare, and is used to denote whiteness, because whiteness is also (apparently) bare of color. The same word was used by the old Germans and the Anglo-Saxons, as just shown, to denote two things very opposite to each other, from which it seems, we get an incontrovertible argument in favor of our paradoxical headline, says the St. Louis *Republic*. It may help to a conclusion, and serve as a further support to our contention, to point out that "blac" in Anglo-Saxon actually means "white" as well as "black," so that it is not in its nasalized form only that the same word is employed to express opposite things. Why is this, unless that to the primitive mind both white and black appeared to agree in being bare or void of color, and for that reason to deserve the name? And here we cannot help harboring a suspicion suggested by the old German "blachfrost" (which seems to be nearly obsolete, [illegible] in some localities), that [illegible] meant originally a frost [illegible] rents, as hoar, rime, [illegible] cidence only that it [illegible] color, and so also [illegible] In these days, [illegible] the original [illegible] the two nations [illegible] it as re-

[illegible]

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

"It cost so much nowadays to support a wife!" cried impertinent Bryce Thorne, casting a sly glance across the table at Olla Fiske. "I'd propose to somebody I know of this night, if it were not for her expensive habits."

"Pooh! she wouldn't have you," laughed Olla, scornfully, her own dainty tea-gown rather giving point to what Bryce had said. "She'd think it altogether too great a task to be burdened with such a husband as you would make. Think of the cigarettes you fumigate the house with the tobacco you devour, and—and everything."

"That's it, Miss Olla, give it to him," put in Phinnie St. John who had a firm belief in what his mother often told him. "Princes 'you've got the stuff in your pockets to carry you through,' and therefore did not care how empty of 'stuff' his head might be."

"Cigarettes!" repeated Bryce, making a pair of big, round eyes at Miss Fiske. "Cigarettes! Better say something about tea. That's the third cup you've taken this evening, Miss Olivette Fiske."

"I don't care it it is," retorted Olla, with [illegible] serenity. "Tea is fashionable nowadays, and how much do [illegible] be of it yourself, Mr. Thorne? [illegible] tea than I do, [illegible], Mrs. Doane?"

Mrs. Doane's smile was perfectly non-[illegible]; she was that rarity, a landlady who pleased all her boarders, smiling as sweetly on Phinnie St. John when she said to her, with charming [illegible], "I can cling as much fond [illegible] to my trunk as the next man," as upon Mrs. Livelign, who was a lady so perfect that no one dared address her for fear of making an error in grammar, or committing a breach of etiquette.

"Mrs. Doane, do I drink as much tea as Miss Fiske?" appealed Bryce, who seemed much hurt by the accusation.

"I really do not know," stammered Mrs. Doane, who would not for worlds express an opinion concerning any of her boarders' appetites.

"Of course not—nobody knows it," resumed Bryce swelling up pompously. "Miss Olivette, I consider that you have slandered me foully, while you—why, you haven't even the face to deny that you have drank three cups of tea this evening!"

"Bryce Thorne, I'll pledge myself to leave off drinking tea if you will. I'll wager a napkin-ring that you will break your pledge before I do."

"Hear, hear! A bet—a bet!" cried Phinnie St. John, jubilantly.

"I'll take you up on that. I'll bet a ring that you will take the first draught."

"A napkin-ring, I said," returned Olla, coloring slightly.

"Very well—you all hear!" cried Bryce, turning to a table full of smiling boarders. "Watch the pantry, Mrs. Doane."

"Not I," returned she. "If Olla gets hungry she can go to the pantry any time she likes."

"Can't I?" exclaimed Bryce in great astonishment.

"Of course," assented Mrs. Doane.

"By Jove! you'll both need watching!" cried Phinnie St. John. "And as I have nothing to do, I'm the one to do it."

"Dear me, Mrs. Doane, sha'n't I put a padlock on the pantry door?" suggested Mr. Shylock, who was a carpenter, bowing politely to his landlady.

After this Olla was obliged to take water at all the little tea-parties where she was invited, and her pretty tea-gowns seemed almost a mockery to her.

Bryce Thorne and Phinnie St. John followed her about, too, telling the story to everybody, and her friends were laughing knowing well how much [illegible] cheering cup, and [illegible] the two young men were [illegible] quantity of lingering in the wake of my Olla.

Oh, [illegible] around with a napkin [illegible] my watching, [illegible] would [illegible] out the [illegible]

[illegible]

It could be doubted but Bryce Thorne for no one else could get away from business at that time.

Olla had just time to thrust the tea pot back into the dark corner where it was usually kept by Mrs. Doane.

The door opened and Olla from the corner where she had taken refuge could see Mr. Thorne peering cautiously around.

He entered, and, advancing to the cupboard, he [illegible] his hand into the very corner which held the tea pot.

"Gargle—Anything gargle."

And [illegible]

"Oh, my soul! I'm [illegible] hot! My [illegible] is [illegible] from the tip to the toes! My [illegible] are all [illegible] out! My [illegible]

—Oh, oh! I'm [illegible] my [illegible] and my [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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# Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL. XVI. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890. NO. 40.



## Wellsboro Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

TERMS OF PAPER:

One year, in advance — $1.50
If not paid during the year — 2.00

WRIGHT & CONEVERY,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| TIME | 1 in. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 4 in. | 9 in. | 10 in. | 20 in. | 1/4 col. | 1/2 col. | 1 col. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Week | $1 00 | $2 00 | $3 00 | $4 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 | $12 00 | $20 00 | $35 00 | $60 00 |
| 2 Weeks | 1 50 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 6 00 | 11 00 | 16 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 | 70 00 |
| 3 Weeks | 2 00 | 3 00 | 4 50 | 6 00 | 7 00 | 13 00 | 18 00 | 30 00 | 45 00 | 80 00 |
| 1 Month | 3 00 | 4 00 | 6 00 | 7 00 | 8 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 35 00 | 50 00 | 90 00 |
| 2 Months | 4 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 | 45 00 | 70 00 | 120 00 |
| 3 Months | 5 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 | 35 00 | 50 00 | 80 00 | 150 00 |
| 6 Months | 6 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 | 45 00 | 70 00 | 100 00 | 200 00 |
| 1 Year | 10 00 | 18 00 | 24 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | 80 00 | 120 00 | 200 00 | 300 00 |

BUSINESS NOTICES IN LOCAL PAGE. Twenty cents a line for first insertion and five cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No business notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of candidates for office, $5 each.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free.

BUSINESS CARDS, $5 per year.

Double rates will be charged for space taken by cuts. Reasonable discounts to yearly advertisers.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.



BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK — RON'D K. YOUNG.
MERRICK & YOUNG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wellsboro, Pa. Office in Lamberton & Packer's new block. May 14, 1883.

H. P. ERWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR, Wellsboro, Pa. Fine custom tailoring at fair prices. Good fits guaranteed in every case. Shop over *Agitator* office.—Nov. 7, 1888.

WRIGHT & CONEVERY,
JOB PRINTERS, in Wright's new block, Main street, over the drug store. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

FRANK H. ROSE,
DENTIST. Office over C. C. Mathers & Co's. store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 29, 1885.

F. C. WASHBURN,
PRACTICAL GUN SMITH, also Dealer in Revolvers, Pistols, Gun Powder, Shot and Fishing Tackle. Repairing neatly and promptly done. First door below Pelhham House.

GEO. W. NAYLE,
HARNESS MAKER, Crafton Street, between Main and Pearl streets, Wellsboro, Pa. Light and Heavy Double and Single Harness made to order on short notice. The largest stock of Horse Furnishing Goods in Tioga county.—Mar. 5, 1888.

O. H. DAVIS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. Established 1871. Fire, Life, English and American companies represented. Special features at lowest insurance on farm property. Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 23, 1887-1y.


RAILWAY GUIDE.

FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS.

Took effect May 19, 1890.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Division.

| GOING NORTH (Read up.) 6 | 4 | 2 | STATIONS. | 1 | 3 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
| 8 25 | 3 50 | 9 50 | Lyons | 7 25 | 10 30 | 6 25 |
| 7 55 | 1 55 | 9 25 | Geneva | 8 20 | 12 40 | 6 50 |
| 7 32 | 1 23 | 8 53 | Dresden | 8 53 | 1 55 | 7 23 |
| 7 00 | 1 05 | 8 23 | Penn Yan | 9 19 | 2 25 | 7 52 |
| 6 50 | 12 55 | 8 12 | Dundee | 9 38 | 2 45 | 8 12 |
| 6 27 | 12 33 | 8 02 | Watkins Gla. | 9 42 | 2 48 | 8 12 |
| 6 08 | 12 16 | 7 38 | Beaver Dams | 10 02 | 3 11 | 8 32 |
| 5 40 | 11 40 | 7 15 | Dp Corning Ar | 10 30 | 4 00 | 9 00 |

Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Div.

| 6 | 10 | 8 | STATIONS. | 1 | 3 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| 2 50 | | | Dp Antrim Ar | 1 00 | | |
| 3 10 | | | *Summit | 12 42 | | |
| 3 25 | | | *Round Top | 12 30 | | |
| 3 35 | 11 45 | 7 05 | WELLSBORO | 6 10 | 7 20 | |
| 3 57 | 11 52 | 7 13 | Stokesdale | 6 02 | 7 12 | |
| 4 05 | 12 15 | 7 13 | Stokesdale Junc. | 12 05 | 6 00 | 7 10 |
| 4 11 | 12 21 | 7 19 | Mills Valley | 11 55 | 5 50 | 7 00 |
| 4 16 | 12 25 | 7 23 | Middlebury | 11 45 | 5 42 | 7 00 |
| 4 19 | 12 30 | 7 27 | Holiday | 11 40 | 5 38 | 6 56 |
| 4 26 | 12 40 | 7 36 | *Hammond | 11 32 | 5 29 | 6 47 |
| 4 30 | 12 50 | 7 45 | *Tioga | 11 25 | 5 20 | 6 40 |
| 4 42 | 1 02 | 7 55 | Lathrop | 11 18 | 5 10 | 6 28 |
| 4 55 | 1 10 | 8 05 | Lawrenceville | 11 05 | 4 58 | 6 15 |
| 5 02 | 1 17 | 8 11 | Lindley | 11 00 | 4 48 | 6 15 |
| 5 10 | 1 27 | 8 20 | Presho | 10 53 | 4 38 | 6 06 |
| 5 20 | 1 50 | 8 40 | Ar Corning Dp | 10 35 | 4 15 | 5 45 |

Pine Creek Division.

| 10 | 6 | STATIONS. | 1 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | | P.M. | P.M. | |
| 12 35 | 4 15 | WELLSBORO | 11 45 | 5 45 | |
| 12 08 | 4 07 | Stokesdale | 11 52 | 5 46 | |
| 12 00 | 4 00 | Stokesdale Junc | 12 05 | 6 00 | |
| 11 41 | 3 50 | *Marsh Creek | 12 17 | 6 11 | |
| 11 31 | 3 44 | Arnonia | 12 22 | 6 22 | |
| 11 16 | 3 35 | *Four Mile Run | 12 32 | 6 30 | |
| 11 00 | 3 27 | *Gladyshon | 12 42 | 6 41 | |
| 10 40 | 3 10 | Blackwells | 12 57 | 6 57 | |
| 10 33 | 2 59 | Cedar Run | 1 03 | 7 30 | |
| 8 55 | 2 15 | Waterville | 2 15 | 8 27 | |
| 8 45 | 2 05 | Jersey Shore | 2 45 | 9 00 | |
| 7 35 | 1 15 | Newberry Junc. | 3 15 | 9 55 | |
| 7 25 | | Williamsport | 3 25 | 9 45 | |
| A.M. | P.M. | | P.M. | P.M. | |

Cowanesque Branch.

| 24 | 6 | STATIONS. | 1 | 7 | 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. |
| 6 00 | 5 50 | Dp | 10 35 | 5 45 | 6 20 |
| 4 28 | 4 40 | | 11 15 | 6 25 | 8 05 |
| 4 23 | 4 35 | | 11 20 | 6 30 | 8 10 |
| 4 19 | 4 30 | | 11 25 | 6 35 | 8 15 |
| 4 14 | 4 25 | | 11 30 | 6 40 | 8 20 |
| 4 07 | 4 18 | | 11 37 | 6 47 | 8 27 |
| 3 59 | 4 10 | | 11 45 | 6 55 | 8 35 |
| 3 47 | 3 58 | | 11 55 | 7 05 | 8 45 |
| 3 37 | 3 48 | | 12 05 | 7 15 | 8 55 |
| 3 30 | 3 41 | | 12 12 | 7 22 | 9 02 |
| 3 20 | 3 31 | | 12 22 | 7 32 | 9 12 |
| 3 10 | 3 21 | | 12 32 | 7 42 | 9 22 |
| 3 00 | 3 11 | | 12 42 | 7 52 | 9 32 |
| 2 50 | 3 01 | | 12 52 | 8 02 | 9 42 |
| 2 40 | 2 51 | | 1 02 | 8 12 | 9 52 |
| A.M. | P.M. | | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. |

FALL BROOK — arrives at 6 15, 11 30 A.M., 5 15 P.M. leaves at 6 30 A.M., 2 30 and 8 30 P.M.

*Flag stations.

CONNECTIONS.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. — Express trains leave Geneva for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Suspension Bridge and points West, at 10 35 A.M. and 10 05 P.M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Express for Rochester and Buffalo at 2 45 P.M. Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Suspension Bridge, 7 30 A.M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo. Express for Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo, 7 00 P.M. Sleeping cars to Rochester. Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Suspension Bridge, 2 00 A.M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo. Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Suspension Bridge, 12 45 A.M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo. Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Suspension Bridge, 12 45 A.M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo. Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Suspension Bridge, 12 45 A.M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo.

Elmira, Cortland & Northern R. R. — Leave Elmira for Cortland, Homer, Cortland, Marathon, Cincinnatus, Otego, Oneonta, Richfield Springs, Cooperstown, Norwich, Oxford, Sherburne, Earlville, Hamilton, Madison, Morrisville, Eaton, Canastota, Oneida, Verona Beach, Oneida Castle, Rome, Vernon, Verona, Sherrill, Oneida, Chittenango, Bridgeport, Manlius, Fayetteville, Manlius, Pompey Hill, Jamesville, Dewitt, Syracuse, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Syracuse for Dewitt, Jamesville, Pompey Hill, Manlius, Bridgeport, Chittenango, Oneida, Sherrill, Verona, Verona Beach, Oneida Castle, Rome, Vernon, Oneida, Canastota, Madison, Morrisville, Eaton, Hamilton, Earlville, Sherburne, Oxford, Norwich, Oxford, Otego, Cincinnatus, Cortland, Homer, Cortland, Marathon, Elmira, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Elmira, 8 00 A.M. Leave Elmira for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Ithaca & Auburn R. R. — Leave Ithaca for Auburn, Locke, Moravia, Cayuga, Mentz, Port Byron, Weedsport, Fleming, Auburn, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Auburn for Fleming, Weedsport, Port Byron, Mentz, Cayuga, Moravia, Locke, Ithaca, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Auburn for Ithaca, 8 00 A.M. Leave Ithaca for Auburn, 4 00 P.M.

Auburn & Syracuse R. R. — Leave Auburn for Jordan, Elbridge, Camillus, Syracuse, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Syracuse for Camillus, Elbridge, Jordan, Auburn, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Auburn for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M. Leave Syracuse for Auburn, 4 00 P.M.

Auburn & Rochester R. R. — Leave Auburn for Owasco, Tamarac, Skaneateles Junction, Jordan, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Jordan for Skaneateles Junction, Tamarac, Owasco, Auburn, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Auburn for Jordan, 8 00 A.M. Leave Jordan for Auburn, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Rochester, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Rochester for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Rochester, 8 00 A.M. Leave Rochester for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Oswego, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Oswego for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Oswego, 8 00 A.M. Leave Oswego for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Utica, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Utica for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Utica, 8 00 A.M. Leave Utica for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Binghamton, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Binghamton for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Binghamton, 8 00 A.M. Leave Binghamton for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Cortland, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Cortland for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Cortland, 8 00 A.M. Leave Cortland for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Elmira, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Elmira for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Elmira, 8 00 A.M. Leave Elmira for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Ithaca, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Ithaca for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Ithaca, 8 00 A.M. Leave Ithaca for Syracuse, 4 00 P.M.

Leave Syracuse for Auburn, 7 00 A.M., 1 45 P.M. Leave Auburn for Syracuse, 8 00 A.M., 2 00 P.M. Sundays, Leave Syracuse for Auburn, 8 00 A.M. Leave Auburn for Syracuse

[illegible] and Proprietors.

LAWS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the continuance of their papers, they must be paid, or the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former place, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARRY D. WHEELER, of Delmar.
C. H. TREMAINE, of Lawrence.

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for County Commissioner.
C. H. DEWITT, Mansfield, Pa.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will assemble at the Academy of Music, in the city of Scranton, at 10 o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The Convention will be composed of representative delegates chosen under the rules of the party from the several Assembly Districts, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last preceding Gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

ELLIOTT P. KISNER,
*Chairman State Democratic Committee.*
BENJAMIN M. NEAD, *Secretary.*

THE *Pioneer Press*, a leading Republican paper of the West, says: "The increase of the duty on tin plate, as recommended in the bill, is, as we have seen, utterly indefensible. There is no tin plate industry in this country. It is altogether improbable that there will be, even if the proposed tariff goes into effect. When the tin plate duty came up in the House, who was it that obtained relief? Not the domestic manufacturer, who employs hundreds of thousands of workmen; not the consumers of tin plate, which include millions of our people; but instead of those two great corporations which represents most distinctly the monopolistic tendencies of modern trade."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* defines the size of tariff taxation as follows: "To demand a home market in which all production may be consumed, and then, at the same time, reduce the number of consumers by vigorous laws against immigration of consumers, is the logic of tariff tax protection. To deny foreign trade, boast of internal commerce, destroy our shipping by navigation laws and custom house regulations, and then give shipbuilders a subsidy to build ships and cruise in quest of a foreign market for our products, is the logic of tariff tax protection. To tax raw material, calling it a tax paid by foreigners, and then levy another tax to compensate manufacturers for the tax on their raw materials, is the logic of tariff tax protection. To tax what the wage worker eats, drinks and wears; to tax his cradle, his clothing and his shroud, his cot and his coffin, and do this for the purpose of protecting him, is the irony of tariff tax protection."

THE *Republican Advocate* and a good many of our superloyal Republican friends did considerable harping on the awful exhibition of disloyalty at the unveiling of the Lee monument in Richmond recently. For the benefit of those who have not been permitted by their favorite local Republican papers to peruse it, we append a part of what the New York *Tribune* had to say on the subject: "The *Tribune* has never hesitated on fitting occasions to denounce disloyal acts and tendencies in the South; and it will continue to do so, if need be, in the future. But for that very reason it may fairly claim to defend the South when it is unjustly assailed, as in our opinion it has been in connection with the ceremony of unveiling the Lee monument at Richmond. That the people of the South should [illegible] the memory of that great [illegible] never need not and [illegible] nor in the slightest degree. It is true that numerous [illegible] to the [illegible] moderate [illegible] were a great many things said about the lost cause the good [illegible] might be questioned. But there were not many disloyalty to the Union from the regions to the south. There was no [illegible] in the place in which it."

PATTISON VS. WALLACE.

[illegible] from this county to the Democratic State Convention have been instructed for Robert E. Pattison for governor, the [illegible] zealous friends of Pattison may be [illegible] to imagine that Pattison would draw heavily from the Republican ranks. He certainly did not do so in 1886, as Mr. Black would not have so needed the Pattison vote four years later, as he did. Mr. Pattison is a good man as a man, but he is neither so prominent as a Democrat, or so strong outside of his party, as to justify his being preferred to an old time state [illegible] and organizer and campaigner like William A. Wallace. Mr. Pattison's vote in 1886 was 366,791; Mr. Black's in 1886 was 309,834.

While William A. Wallace is the Gazette's favorite candidate for Governor, it [illegible] that it is the plain duty of the Democrats to do. He on the ticket who can command the [illegible] vote for Governor. If he be [illegible] Democrat, he must be nominated. If Wallace be the man who can do the most to win the victory, let Democrats rally to the support of the Pittsburgh Democrat. But this Democrat must be a Democrat. They [illegible] party [illegible] in the state. Let there be no [illegible] party to support a man who is not in full sympathy with the principles of the party.

[illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat

Dr. F. S. Green

AT

SPALDING'S

Corner Drug Store.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS'

Wall Paper Emporium,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE.

*is the leading establishment for Wall Paper, Books, Stationery, etc.*

PAPERING AND DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

*A full force of skilled workmen constantly in our employ. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.*

VAN HORN & JENNINGS


LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRING styles in Millinery at the fair.

TEAS and Coffees a specialty at J. R. Bowen's.

GREATEST Known Natural Wonder," at Dr. Eastman's.

AN elegant new line of feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., at the Fair.

FRESH Eggs, good Butter, splendid Cheese and Potatoes at Bowen's.

TRIMMED Hats, Trimmed Bonnets and Millinery novelties at the Fair.

FRESH Cabbage, Parsnips, Onions, Garden and Field Seeds at Bowen's.

A LOOK at Milliken & Padgett's special offer in the advertising columns.—tf.

J. R. BOWEN has a fresh new line of goods. Give him a call and get good bargains.

I BUY my goods fresh and keep a large line of everything to be found in a first-class store. J. R. BOWEN.

I AM sole agent for the celebrated Pillsbury Flour. Give it a trial and get the best flour your ever had. J. R. BOWEN.


*Wellsboro Gazette.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890.


New Advertisements.

Hot Weather Novelties.—J. E. Fish.
Great Inter-State Fair.—Geo. M. Robinson, Secretary.

LOCAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

—Wild strawberries are ripe.

—This continuous rain gives us a pain.

—Pepper on strawberries is the latest.

—Thirty cents a pound is being paid for wool.

—Plans for Sunday-school picnics are being laid.

—*The question of the hour*—"Think it's going to rain?"

—Next Saturday will be the longest day of the year.

—Fresh air for the babies is the best Summer remedy.

—Schwartzenbach's hall at Germania is being enlarged.

—Two cows were killed by lightning at Antrim last Thursday.

—Tioga has two mails daily between Wellsboro and Corning.

—Fourteen cheeses are made daily at the Keeneyville factory.

—Mansfield's new cemetery is to be owned by a stock company.

—An iron roof is being put on Shaffer's new brick hotel at Blossburg.

—A rattlesnake sporting fourteen rattles was recently killed at Tioga.

—Davis & Co's. Great Western Show is giving exhibitions in this county.

—It is reported that coal has been discovered on Wickham hill near Tioga.

—The State Convention of the C. T. A. Society will be held at Pittston to-day.

—A car load of dairy cows were shipped from Knoxville one day last week.

—Mr. John C. Adams, of Tioga, has sold his livery stable to Mr. E. C. Griffin.

—The Bijou band, of Blossburg, netted about $30 from a festival last Friday evening.

—Mr. Wm. H. Roberts has been confined to the house the past week by sickness.

—A writer, obviously not a resident of this State, asserts that the earth is slowly drying up.

—It is [illegible] that a furniture and undertaking establishment is to be opened at Keeneyville.

—A[illegible] the advertisement of [illegible] State Fair in another column.

—[illegible] W. L. Vaughn [illegible] the Rose Fish fishery in Wyoming. He is one of the proprietors in the firm of VanDyne Bros. & Co., mentioned.

—The school directors of Mansfield have cut down the school term in that borough to eight months, beginning with September.

—Tobacco plants about the county have been busy the past week. It is believed that more than the average acreage will be set.

—A Christian Convention, undenominational in character, was commenced at Westfield last Tuesday and will continue three days.

—Owing to a break in the pipe leading from the water works reservoir at Tioga, water has been pumped to supply the town the past week.

—Census enumerator to young lady in the door: "Did you say the world is your home?" "Yes, sir; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

—Two wagon loads of gypsies visited this place last Friday and Saturday. They had several horses that attracted the attention of our horse jockeys.

—The Elkland Carriage Hose Company and band will participate in the Fourth of July exercises at Addison. The band will give a concert during the day.

—Rev. W. G. Wells, of Pottsville, has accepted a call from the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, at Tioga, and will enter upon his duties as rector next month.

—An old soldier, writing from Keeneyville, says: "Just tell your readers that I think the GAZETTE is the best local paper in Tioga county. This is an honest fact."

—Pike Mills takes the cake for the biggest fish story of the season. It is claimed that a 22-pound trout was caught under the dam at that place one day last week.

—Several young men of this place have leased the vacant store-room in the Bailey & Hastings' block, opposite the Coles Hotel barn, and will fit it up for a gymnasium.

—The Armstrong county decision, referred to in another column, that an original package don't need a license, is attracting considerable attention throughout the State.

—A Mansfield man succeeded in hatching four chickens from sixty fancy eggs, and two from the four were killed by rats. He has concluded to go out of the poultry business.

—Some of the silver ore obtained in Ouray county, Col., assays as high as $10,000 per ton. Several residents of Liberty are largely interested in silver mining in that section.

—Fashionable mothers now put their two-year-old girl babies in dresses reaching to the ground, giving them a quaint appearance and making them look like grown up grandmothers.

—A very small quantity of fine table salt dropped on young cabbage plants will prevent the plant from being injured by the small green worm that otherwise will entirely destroy it.

—Many of the barns in this locality are filled with old hay, and the farmers are looking about for a place to store the new crop, which promises to be the biggest ever cut in this section.

—Fast freight, No. 85, on the Pine Creek, was wrecked at Cammal last Thursday night by breaking in two. Five coal cars were smashed into kindling wood, but no one was injured.

—Two large blacksnakes were killed near Thompson's tube, at Arnenia, the past week. One measured nearly six feet and the other four feet. The bodies were as big around as a man's wrist.

—The infant child of Mr. J. Griswold, of Blossburg, who had been for a long time a sufferer from a tumor, died last Friday afternoon while undergoing an operation for the removal of the same.

—According to the annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, just received, Tioga county has 125 registered physicians—119 male and 6 female. The number practicing without diplomas is 29.

—The stock of clothing and household goods of N. Silverman, of Blossburg, was levied on last Thursday by Sheriff Shaffer. The action was brought by Silverman's wife who holds her husband's note for $2,240.

—Rev. W. H. Porter will preach at the First Baptist Church next Sunday evening. There will be no morning service. On Sunday, the 29th inst., Rev. H. M. Wolf, Jr., will officiate at both morning and evening services.

—A pointer for our borough fathers: The Troy borough council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of any air gun, spring gun, pistol or other firearms within the borough limits under a penalty of $5 for each offense.

—The County Commissioners on Tuesday morning commenced their annual inspection of the county monuments between this county and New York. Hereafter this inspection will have to be made but once in five years.

[illegible]

—Mr. [illegible] Roberts has been confined to the house the past week by sickness.

—A writer, obviously not a resident of this State, asserts that the earth is slowly dry[illegible]

—It is [illegible] that a furniture and undertaking establishment is to be opened at Keeneyville.

—A[illegible] the advertisement of [illegible] State Fair in another [illegible]

[illegible]

—The Paris Man [illegible] of Harrison Valley [illegible] officers for the present:

—A [illegible] has been opened at Roaring Branch by Mrs. Bessie Brooks, of [illegible]

—Mr. Matthew Skean, of Farrington, who recently sustained a stroke of paralysis, is still recovering.

—Mr. C. S. Green has built a substantial bridge across Pine creek, near his cottage below Four Mile run.

—Gen. George J. Magee sailed for Europe yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. Austin Lathrop, of Corning.

—A [illegible] tree was cut in Union the [illegible] day, for which forty-nine feet [illegible] lengths of [illegible] were sealed.

—The Elkland School Board has engaged Mr. J. C. D[illegible] as principal and [illegible] Hughes as assistant.

—[illegible] to be held between [illegible] in Potter [illegible]

—[illegible] by a tramp to the [illegible]

—[illegible] W. L. D. Fay [illegible] Bath, N. Y.

—[illegible] H. T. Williams, of Troy, is visiting her parents in this place.

—Editor Vanhorne, of Elkland, was in town Monday, and called at the Gazette office.

—Mrs. F. H. Rose and Mrs. John McInroy are spending a few days with friends at Hawley.

—The family of Mr. J. B. Potter returned from Westbington to their home in this place last week.

—Mrs. Samuel England, of Antrim, was the guest of Mrs. F. A. Graham on Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Miss Jennie Sturrock left last Saturday for Port Townsend, Wash., where she intends passing the Summer.

—Misses Kate and Margaret Young have returned to their home in Cincinnati, Ohio, to spend the Summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Condit, of Phelps, N. Y., are visiting at the residence of their son, Mr. E. J. Condit, on Grant street.

Mrs. S. R. Hart and Miss Susan Gibson were summoned to Vermont last week by the dangerous illness of Mrs. Jennie Gibson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Abel Strait, two of Wellsboro's oldest residents, who have been living with their granddaughter at Brooklyn, N. Y., have returned here to spend the Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilcox, of Troy, and Mrs. W. S. Wilcox, of West Franklin, have been visiting at the home of Mr. J. W. Brewster. The Doctor is a prominent man in Masonic circles.

—Mr. Loren Davis, of Clyde, N. Y., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Davis, of East Avenue. Mr. Davis, who is preparing himself for the ministry, preached at Round Top last Sunday.

Rev. W. G. Wate, of York, a former rector of St. Paul's Church, was in town the first of the week shaking hands with his large circle of friends. On Sunday morning he preached to a large congregation at St. Paul's.

THE READING EXTENSION.

The Route Via Trout Run, Steam Valley and Liberty, Finding Most Favor.

It is conceded to be a certainty that the Reading and the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad companies will jointly build a road from Williamsport to Blossburg, to connect their mutual interests in their great freight and passenger traffic. A Liberty correspondent of the Williamsport *Gazette* says: "The proposed road will pass somewhere through Liberty Valley, but it seems the route is not yet fully determined. One survey via Ralston, Roaring Branch and Elk Lick Run, has but one summit, while another via Trout Run, Steam Valley, Buttonwood and Liberty, has two summits, but opens a more desirable country, as it would pass centrally through Liberty Valley, which is about ten miles in width and very productive.

"The road over this route would be the most direct and entirely free from floods, washouts and land slides, and would be much more accessible to local traffic, as the roads and highways all center on this route and a short branch, with an easy grade, would connect it with English Centre, the largest and best bituminous coal field in Lycoming county and would shorten the road between Williamsport and Blossburg six miles, with a grade not exceeding that via Roaring Branch. It would also pass through and open to market immense forests of timber and bark that would furnish an inestimable amount of tonnage to the road for many years."

Good News for Country Producers.

Farmers and storekeepers in the country will be interested to know that at last a plan has been devised to improve the facilities heretofore unattainable for the sale of market produce, or other properties handled by express in large cities, by which the danger of loss or delay in return of proceeds will be avoided. Our attention has lately been called to the operations of the commission department of the Wells Fargo Express Company, that is now ready to act as the representative of shippers in the country in placing their consignments with reliable dealers in the cities and seeing that prompt returns are made of the results of sales. This department of the company will furnish, on request, names of reputable commission and other dealers at any point on its lines, to whom shipments can be made through the company's commission department. Consignments can also be made direct to the company, who will turn the property over for sale to such parties as they believe will make good sales, and in either case representatives of the express company will attend to the collection and return of the proceeds. [illegible] no charge is made for [illegible] charges on the [illegible] commission in advance in the part leaving the sale.

Why the Jail is Empty.

[illegible]

A Naughty Doctor.

A Binghamton correspondent of the Elmira Gazette is responsible for the following story about a wicked doctor: Dr. J. E. Lacey, of Blossburg, who removed to Morris, a short time ago, is reported as having deserted his wife at that place, and to have gone to Colorado. It is also [illegible] that the doctor hired a hack and buggy at Morris and drove to Blossburg, where he sold the entire outfit and then left for parts unknown. The festive doctor [illegible] at night [illegible] to a [illegible] and [illegible] young lady of this place.

[illegible]

Value of Old Newspapers.

The real value of old newspapers about a house is fully comprehended by few. Many people in wrapping up wearing goods to put away for the Summer see something that must be done for the coming season use clean brown paper. Old newspapers are far preferable, for the ink on them has been proved to be very obnoxious to moths, insects, etc. A great benefit can also be derived by placing a layer of old newspapers upon the carpet [illegible] under carpets, as it is a preventive to the much dreaded [illegible] which is so often the [illegible]. Another valuable fact for poor housekeepers is for [illegible] to line a pail [illegible] with newspapers, fill the pail with [illegible] and place in the [illegible] of a [illegible] if [illegible]

[illegible]

A CLOUD BURST AT OSCEOLA.

HOUSE AND DEVASTATION WAS WROUGHT BY A SUDDEN STREAM.

TWO WOMEN DROWNED!

Several Houses and Other Buildings Swept Away—Narrow Escapes of Occupants—Both Railroads Badly Crippled—A Stream of Devastation.

Meager particulars were received here yesterday afternoon to the effect that during a rain storm at Osceola on Tuesday evening about eight o'clock a cloud burst, deluging that part of the town in the vicinity of Holden brook. It is said that the little stream rose to the height of fifteen feet in less than an hour, leaving wreck and ruin in its path. Two lives were lost and eight houses and two blacksmith shops were swept down the stream and lodged against the trestle of the Fall Brook railroad. Some of the houses were piled in a heap against the trestle and ground to splinters, and others only slightly damaged. The occupants barely escaped with their lives and their household goods were totally destroyed. The Hammond tannery was seriously damaged and both railroads were badly crippled. Bark, timber, outbuildings, fences and other movable material were carried away by the raging torrent.

TWO WOMEN DROWNED.

An Elkland dispatch to the Elmira *Gazette* gives the following later particulars: Two clouds meeting broke over Osceola last (Tuesday) evening, causing the waters of Holden brook to rise to an unprecedented height. Mrs. Tripp and Miss Mary Thompson were drowned and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Nearly twenty buildings were moved from their foundations and a frightful jam was formed at the trestle of the Fall Brook road. The trestle of the A. & P. railroad is gone. One horse was drowned and Tannery town is in ruins. Many people were rescued from houses at great risk. Only one bridge remains on Holden brook, and the scene is appalling.

Mrs. Tripp was about 75 years of age and Miss Thompson was about 40 years. Troup's creek at Knoxville was a foot higher than at the time of the June flood of last year. No damage was done, however.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

The Anti-Hunt Show Signs of Weakening—The Others Remain Firm.

The striking miners of Tioga county held a mass meeting at Blossburg last Thursday. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic. Official reports were received from Morris Run, Arnot, Fall Brook and Antrim. Master Workman James White, of Clearfield county, advised the men to remain firm, and stated that the men of Dubois and Beech Tree were also out and that the National Order of Mine Workers would see that they did not come to want. A correspondent says that Mr. White dwelt chiefly upon organization and as to what plans they should be governed by while they were on a strike. He said, "If you must go to work, call the men together, discuss the situation, notify district officers before doing anything and consult than at any or all times in action of such importance."

After the address of Mr. White an Antrim delegate said that the men at that place had voted to return to work, but they should not do so until they had notified all the leading officials. The feeling at Antrim was a desire to return to work on the old scale.

Resolutions were then adopted that the miners of Tioga county should not return to work until their demands had been complied with, and the meeting adjourned amid the greatest enthusiasm.

On Monday about eighty miners at Antrim resumed work for three days, according to an agreement or promise made them by the company, that if they worked for that length of time they would receive an answer. The company did not tell them they would grant the advance, simply that they would give them an answer to-day. A Blossburg correspondent says: "The decision on the part of the miners at Antrim will not in the least have any bearing whatever on the miners of this section."

A Blossburg correspondent says that General Magee has made a proposition to the Morris Run men, stating that if they would return to work their demand for an increase would be granted on July 1st. The matter will be placed before the miners of the county to-day (Thursday) at Blossburg.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says that the miners in the Dubois district are not out, nor have not been on a strike at any time.

Tioga's Real Estate.

Following are brief abstracts of deeds filed in the Register and Recorder's office since our last report:

Blossburg—Wm. H. Gulick et al. to Hulda Bohnstedt, 1.5 acres, $180.

[illegible]—Tracey O. Hollis and wife to H. Hollis, [illegible]

[illegible] to George Webster, 48 acres.

[illegible] Beecles and wife to [illegible], $1,000.

[illegible] and wife to [illegible] $20.

[illegible] and wife to Lafayette [illegible]

[illegible] to Norman N. [illegible]

[illegible]

The few friends of Mr. Nelson Crippell, of Delmar, who died last Saturday morning, and who had a Mr. Edwin Campbell for his guest on Friday afternoon, Rev. A. C. Shaw officiating the funeral, Mr. Campbell went to Delmar in March, 1837, and bought of Justus Alger 200 acres of land and went to work and by toil to improve and clear up his new farm and bring it under cultivation. In a few years he purchased 51 acres adjoining his place and continued clearing and improving his farm until it was [illegible] among the best in Delmar. He always kept a strict account of his expenses and income, and at the end of the year he could tell what was his gain or loss. He took a lively interest in agriculture and was one of the first to organize the Tioga County Agricultural Society, being one of the Executive Committee for the first fair held held in the county and President of the Society the second year.

He was always interested in the advancement of the cause of education, and he taught school Winters after he came to Delmar. He was connected with the Delmar schools for forty-three years, serving a long time as a director, and he did business for the township with the same care and fidelity which marked his career as a successful farmer.

He always strove to be just in his dealings with his fellow men. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Wellsboro. He was a kind husband and father and always by word and example strove to lead his family and friends to place their trust in the Christian faith. Since the death of his wife in January, 1885, he had been failing in health, and often said he was waiting for his Master to call him home, saying he was lonely and wished to meet his companion on the other shore.

RIPPLES FROM ROSEVILLE.

Large Increase in Population—Another Physician Needed—Personal Notes.

Grass bids fair for a heavy crop.

Dr. Dallas Roblyer lost a horse a few days ago. It was his only horse.

Mr. S. E. Judson is very jubilant over the arrival of a 12½ pound girl at his home. Wesley Burton is all smiles cause, a girl baby. Jim Argetsinger has a young son, and Daniel Geise has a new arrival at his home.

The large number of potato bugs in this vicinity is not very encouraging for the potato crop.

Mrs. Angelina Ingerick spent last week with relatives in Bradford county.

Mrs. Flavilla Wright, widow of James Wright, has just returned from a two weeks' visit with her son-in-law, E. B. Soper.

Mrs. Early Wood is still confined to her bed.

Mr. J. E. Wright has completed a new wagon and tool house on his premises.

Roseville is in need of another physician.

The band at this place has been reorganized.

We are having altogether too much rain for comfort.

Mr. Walter Soper has his new house raised.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Schrader were called to Wellsboro last week to attend the funeral of Robert Campbell, father of Mrs. Schrader.

Mrs. H. P. Soper and daughter, Ida, have moved their millinery goods over H. L. Blood's store.

Mr. G. R. Sheetman has moved from Burton hill to Al. Walker's house in Columbia, Bradford county.—BRONCO.

June 16, 1890.

Nauvoo News Notes.

Fine growing weather and crops are all looking fine.

Chuck-Boss hats the addition to their house enclosed.

Mrs. R. Brown has a large barn nearly completed.

A trout supper and dance was held at George Adams' last Saturday night. It was well attended and a good time is reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Cowley, of Lycoming county, are visiting friends here this week.

Bark peeling is the order of the day and everyone is busy.

Mr. James H. Walters, of Oregon Hill, has been here visiting friends.

Miss Rosa Rockwell has returned to her home at Canton.

Matrimonial rumors are getting numerous in this vicinity.

E. B. Thomas, our painter, has returned from State Road, Lycoming county.

We will have but few apples this year, on account of the blight.

Ed. Comstock has moved his portable saw-mill to Block House, where he has a big job.—T. W. M.

June 17, 1890.

Little Marsh Matters.

It has been some time since the readers of the GAZETTE have been obliged to listen to the silly correspondence of "yours truly." Although I have been silent my pen has been idle, for it has [illegible] farmer's statistic[illegible]

[illegible]

Oscelo Occasionals.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Kinney and son, of Athens are visiting at Vine Grandall's.

Miss Regina Cook, of Painesville, Ohio, is visiting at M. L. Bonham's. Mr. Bonham, who is superintending a lumber yard for his uncle in New York State, returned home to spend the Sabbath with his family.

Vine Grandall and E. J. Cady have bought H. & J. Tubbs' interest in what is called the Tubbs' block, Corning, for $600. It is [illegible] that they are going to fix it up and turn it into a hotel.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WITH FOUR TRAPS.

The Great Luck That Befell a Pennsylvania Hunter.

From the New York [illegible]

John Mann, of Curtin township, one of the county's most famous trappers and hunters, in Potter county, who for forty-five years has made frequently meets with experiences much out of the usual run of those met with in the life of a backwoodsman. Up to within a week Mann considered the most remarkable experience of his career as being due to his luck last Winter, but he had one a week ago that leaves the other one way behind. His last Winter's exploit was an extraordinary day's work in trapping. He had four bear traps set in various parts of the woods in Curtin township, and he went out early one morning to look after them. The first one he visited had a bear in it. It was a very lively for bruin, and it had a fine [illegible] in the trap. The [illegible] was [illegible] for bruin, and he was [illegible] to avoid the [illegible] of the trap. The [illegible] was [illegible] and for punishment. Summer's [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Regina [illegible] was married to Mr. Cameron, who was located in Lycoming the afternoon.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Harvey Button, who has been very sick for some time, was believed to be dying the last advices.

[illegible]

[illegible] June 16, 1890.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Ben Bonham, who is superintending a lumber yard for his uncle in New York State, returned home to spend the Sabbath with his family.

Vine Grandall and E. J. Cady have bought H. & J. Tubbs' interest in what is called the Tubbs' block, Corning, for $600. It is [illegible] that they are going to fix it up and turn it into a hotel.

[illegible]

[illegible] June 16, 1890.

[illegible]

GAZETTE GLEANINGS.

Matters of Interest in Adjoining Counties and Neighboring Places.

—Williamsport reports an increase of 12,000 in population since the census of 1880, making 31,000.

—Clark Wilson has sold the Smethport *Democrat* to Mr. E. J. Miller, a former editor of the Elk *Democrat* and Kane *Leader*.

—Frank Wassell, a [illegible] trapper, was shot and instantly killed at his residence in Elmira by his son Herbert, a 16-year-old boy, at an early hour Friday morning. Warren returned from a day trip Thursday night and began quarreling with his wife. The boy, who had been in bed, arose and interfered and, producing a cheap revolver of 32-caliber, shot his father in the right breast, with fatal results. Young Warren was arrested. He takes the matter very coolly and says he saw his father chasing his mother about the bed room. Seeing his mother in danger of being beaten he fired the fatal shot.

—The Troy *Gazette* in speaking of the storm on Thursday night, the 15th inst., says: "The storm was remarkable for the grand electrical display which became most intense between 11 and 12 o'clock. During that time probably not less than eighty or a hundred bolts of lightning struck the earth, trees or buildings within two or three miles of Troy. Some of the crashes of thunder were appalling, while the continuous flashes left the sky unilluminated [illegible] of the time. During about twenty minutes not less than [illegible] bolts of lightning [illegible] around the village and in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]


ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug 17, 1889.*

Women wear corsets for different reasons. You, who want to be shapely and comfortable, may come to our store and say: "I hear that Dr. Thompson's Corset is offered here, I [illegible]

FRANK P. HART.

WM. RADAM'S

MICROBE KILLER

CURES ALL DISEASES.

[illegible] pamphlet, giving a history of Microbes, how they enter the system, cause disease, and how they can be expelled. The Microbe Killer is the only known remedy that arrests decomposition and destroys these germs. It cleanses the blood, purifies the system, and adds new life and strength. Books mailed free on application.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,

[illegible]


June 16, '90.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The firm of Kinney & Bonham, of Mansfield, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said firm will present them for settlement.

HENRY A. BONHAM.
HARRIET C. KINNEY.

Mansfield, June 16, 1890.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Executorship on the estate of NORMAN T. ARMSTRONG, late of Clymer township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills of Tioga county to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons owing the said estate, will pay to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will exhibit the same to

HENRY A. ARMSTRONG,
HANNAH C. ARMSTRONG,
Executors.

Knoxville, June 5, 1890-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Tioga county to report distribution of the funds in the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, having balance paid into said Court as their share of W. W. COOK, late administrator c. t. a. of the estate of S. JOSEPH A. FRENCH, late of said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Wellsboro, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890, at 1 o'clock p. m.

WALTER MITCHWOOD,
Auditor.

Wellsboro, June 5, 1890-4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Tioga county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house, in Wellsboro, Pa., on SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property:

A tract situate in the township of Delmar: beginning at a post, the southeast corner, it being also the southwest corner of lands of Geo. Blakes, thence by lands of the same, north 1½ west, 186 rods to the place of beginning, containing 30½ acres, it being lot No. 197 of the mountain lands of said Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company; five acres improved, with a frame house, log barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of David L. Haines, out of D. L. Deane.

FRANCIS M. SHEFFER,
Sheriff.

Wellsboro, Pa., June 12, 1890.


SUMMER PRICE LIST

OF THE

Cleanfast Black Hosiery

*Stock No.*

10.—Infants' long stockings. Sizes, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, price, 25 cents.

41.—Misses' and Children's Derby ribbed. Sizes, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 30 cents; sizes, 9, 9½, 35 cents.

12.—Boys' heavy ribbed. Sizes, 8, 8½, 35 cents; sizes, 9, 9½, 10, 40 cents.

124.—Misses' and Children's ribbed, double knee. Sizes, 5, 5½, 50 cents; sizes, 6, 6½, 55 cents; sizes, 7, 7½, 60 cents; 8, 8½, 65 cents; 9, 9½, 70 cents.

131.—Misses' and Children's, light weight, fine gauge. Sizes, 5, 5½, 55 cents; 6, 6½, 60 cents; 7, 7½, 65 cents; 8, 8½, 70 cents; 9, 9½, 75 cents.

51.—Ladies' medium French, extra length. Sizes, 8 to 10, 30 cents.

510.—Ladies' medium French, extra length. Sizes, 8 to 9½, 50 cents.

530.—Ladies' French, fine gauge elastic. Sizes, 8 to 9½, 75 cents.

575.—Ladies' light weight, very fine. Sizes, 8 to 9½, $1.00.

70.—Men's medium German. Sizes, 9 to 11, 25 cents.

707.—Men's medium French. Sizes, 9 to 11, 50 cents.

727.—Men's light weight French very fine. Sizes, 9 to 10, 70 cents.

We are sole agents for Tioga county for the Cleanfast Hosiery. Every pair is warranted not to crock, and we refund the money if they stain the feet or fade in washing.

With the addition of 4 cents per pair we will send by mail any of the above stockings, and if not perfectly satisfactory will return your money.

Write stock number and sizes plainly. Cleanfast Darning Cotton, 8 cents per ball; fine or coarse.

MATHERS, GRAVES & CO., Ltd.



Hot Weather Novelties.

*Fan and tassel gauze, [illegible] Mosquito [illegible] for the road.*

*We have them, all in red and white.*

*Name [illegible] and shall have it.*

*Our windows are full of them.*

J. E. FISH

*Opposite the Post office*

A COMBINED

NEW YORK AND PENN'A EXPOSITION,

ELMIRA, SEPT. 1 TO 12.

$80,000 IN PREMIUMS.

$[illegible],000 IN PURSES.

[illegible] HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE [illegible]

[illegible] ENTRIES OPEN JULY 1.

THE GREAT [illegible]

[illegible]

"We had it [illegible] just ready to drink when you [illegible] in. You have lost [illegible] Thorne."

Bryce asked to be right, but it ended in a grotesque contortion of the lips.

"Well, I don't care," he managed to say at [illegible] "I'll owe right up on the spot. I've been drinking cold tea out of that [illegible] pot every day for a week past."

Everybody had a laugh over the result of the affair, and then they expected to see Miss Olla's new napkin-ring before long.

It did not come, but instead Phinnie St. John displayed a diamond cluster flashing upon Olla's finger.

"Your napkin-ring has contracted somewhat," he said to the young couple that evening.

"Yes," replied Bryce. She has concluded to make tea for me for life, and I thought this would be most appropriate."

And Phinnie, his hopes forever gone, with his pleasing occupation felt even more pained than did Bryce the entire week after he was "caught in the act."

—*Saturday Night*

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

### He Remembers the Introduction of Woolen Manufactures in This Country.

Thomas Schofield, of North Lyme, Conn., who will be 100 years old next year, was one of the pioneers in manufacturing woolen cloth in this country, says the Hartford *Times*. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was an infant when his father John and uncle Arthur emigrated to this country. At that time England prohibited the exportation of machinery, and the two men built in Charlestown, Mass., one of the first, if not the first, handloom and spinning jenny for use in an American woolen mill. Before the year was ended their machinery was running in Charlestown and Newburyport.

In the following year they started their first extensive business in Byfield parish. Later, when they removed to Meriden, Conn., Thomas and his brother James had grown old enough to help in the factory, and eventually to take charge of it. Their uncle Arthur located near Pittsfield, and he offered to merchants of that place his first piece of American broadcloth. It was gray-mixed goods. No one would buy, and it was sent to New York and sold there. A few weeks after, Josiah Bissel, a leading Pittsfield merchant, made a trip to New York and brought back two pieces of "imported cloth" exactly like Schofield's. He sent for the latter to show him "cloth that was cloth." His feelings may be imagined when Schofield showed him on the cloth his own private marks. It was the very cloth he had lost than a month before rejected.

In 1808 Schofield manufactured thirteen yards of black broadcloth, and presented it to President Madison. From it his inaugural suit was made. Thomas established the first satinet factory in Connecticut, and was actively employed until he retired, six years ago, at the ripe age of 93 years to rest from his labors. They had not always brought the reward to which he was entitled.

Once he met with reverses and lost all his property. But with the family pluck he began again at the bottom and worked out of his troubles. One chief cause to which may be ascribed this result, as well as his great age, is doubtless found in his cheery statement: "I never worried much." In his one hundredth year, he is hale and hearty, with undimmed mind and sight.

Aside from $10 which he paid when a boy of 10 for having a loaf set that had been caught and broken in the gearing of the mill, he has not in his whole life paid over $1 for personal doctor's bills. To-day he claims he could earn wages sorting wool with the best of them did he have to. He has chewed tobacco seventy years, is chewing yet, and has always taken a drink when he needed it. His needs never led him to abuse the bottle.

Only one thing has occurred in recent years to disturb the even tenor of his temper. It was when a rival nonogenarian was written up in a local paper as the oldest citizen in that county of aged men. "The chicken!" fretted Schofield, when he read of it; "he ain't within six months of my age."

### Black is White.

The word black (Anglo-Saxon blac, blaec, bleak) is fundamentally the same as the old German "blach," now only to be found in two or three compounds, as blachfeld, a level or plain; blachmahl, the scum which floats on the top of silver when melted, and blachfrost, which plainly shows that it originally meant "level," "bare," and was used to denote blackness because blackness is (apparently) bare of color. The nasalized form of the word is blank, which also means bare, and is used to denote whiteness, because whiteness is also (apparently) bare of color. The same word was used by the old Germans and the Anglo-Saxons, as just shown, to denote two things very opposite to each other, from which it seems, we get an incontrovertible argument in favor of our paradoxical headline, says the St. Louis *Republic*. It may help to a conclusion, and serve as a further support to our contention, to point out that "blac" in Anglo-Saxon actually means "white" as well as "black," so that it is not in its nasalized form only that the same word is employed to express opposite things. Why is this, unless that to the primitive mind both white and black appeared to agree in being bare or void of color, and for that reason to deserve the name? And here we cannot help harboring a suspicion suggested by the old German "blachfrost" (which occurs to be nearly obsolete, [illegible] in some localities), that [illegible] originally a frost [illegible] rents, as hoar, rime, [illegible] cidence only that it [illegible] color, and so also [illegible] In these days, [illegible] the original [illegible] nations [illegible] it as re-

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

"It cost so much nowadays to support a wife!" cried impertinent Bryce Thorne, casting a sly glance across the table at Olla Fiske. "I'd propose to somebody I know of this night, if it were not for her expensive habits."

"Pooh! she wouldn't have you," laughed Olla scornfully, her own dainty tea-gown rather giving point to what Bryce had said. "She'd think it altogether too great a task to be burdened with such a husband as you would make. Think of the cigarettes you fumigate the house with the tobacco you devour, and—and everything."

"That's it, Miss Olla, give it to him," put in Phinnie St. John, who had a firm belief in what his mother often told him. "Princes—you've got the stuff in your pockets to carry you through," and therefore did not care how empty of "stuff" his head might be.

"Cigarettes!" repeated Bryce, making a pair of big, round eyes at Miss Fiske. "Cigarettes! Better say something about tea. That's the third cup you take at this evening, Miss Olivette Fiske."

"I don't care it is," retorted Olla, with calmness serenity. "Tea is fashionable nowadays, and how much do you [illegible] be of it yourself, Mr. Thorne? I think far more tea than I do, [illegible] me, Mrs. Doane?"

Mrs. Doane's smile was perfectly noncommittal; she was that rarity, a landlady who pleased all her boarders, smiling as sweetly on Phinnie St. John when she said to her, with charming clearness, "I can cling as much fondness down my trunk as the next man," as upon Mrs. Livelign, who was a lady so perfect that no one dared address her for fear of making an error in grammar, or committing a breach of etiquette.

"Mrs. Doane, do I drink as much tea as Miss Fiske?" appealed Bryce, who seemed much hurt by the accusation.

"I really do not know," stammered Mrs. Doane, who would not for worlds express an opinion concerning any of her boarders' appetites.

"Of course not—nobody knows it," resumed Bryce swelling up pompously. "Miss Olivette, I consider that you have slandered me foully, while you—why, you haven't even the face to deny that you have drank three cups of tea this evening!"

"Bryce Thorne, I'll pledge myself to leave off drinking tea if you will. I'll wager a napkin-ring that you will break your pledge before I do."

"Hear, hear! A bet—a bet!" cried Phinnie St. John, jubilantly.

"I'll take you up on that. I'll bet a ring that you will take the first draught."

"A napkin-ring, I said," returned Olla, coloring slightly.

"Very well—you all hear!" cried Bryce, turning to a table full of smiling boarders. "Watch the pantry, Mrs. Doane."

"Not I," returned she. "If Olla gets hungry she can go to the pantry any time she likes."

"Can't I?" exclaimed Bryce in great astonishment.

"Of course," assented Mrs. Doane.

"By Jove! you'll both need watching!" cried Phinnie St. John. "And as I have nothing to do, I'm the one to do it."

"Dear me, Mrs. Doane, sha'n't I put a padlock on the pantry door?" suggested Mr. Shylock, who was a carpenter, bowing politely to his landlady.

After this Olla was obliged to take water at all the little tea-parties where she was invited, and her pretty teagowns seemed almost a mockery to her.

Bryce Thorne and Phinnie St. John followed her about, too, telling the story to everybody, and her friends were laughing knowing well how much [illegible] cheering cup, and [illegible] the two young men were [illegible] opportunity of lingering in the wake of pretty Olla.

"Oh, [illegible] around with a napkin-ring [illegible] my watch-chain, [illegible] would [illegible] out the [illegible]

It could be [illegible] Bryce Thorne for no one else could get away from business at that hour.

Olla had just time to thrust the tea pot back into the dark corner where it was usually kept by Mrs. Doane.

The door opened and Olla, from the corner where she had taken refuge, could see Mr. Thorne peering cautiously around.

He entered, and, advancing to the cupboard, he [illegible] his hand into the very corner which held the tea pot.

"Gurgle—Anglo gurgle."

And [illegible]

"Oh, my soul! I'm [illegible] hot! My [illegible] is [illegible] from the tip to the [illegible]! My [illegible] are all [illegible] out! My [illegible] I [illegible] Oh, oh! I'm [illegible] my [illegible] I [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ing to my [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] have drinking [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

MISS SALLIE HARPER.

The richest unmarried woman in New York—that is, rich now, and in their own right.

Well, to begin with, the fortunes of the rich women in the metropolis have been greatly exaggerated. There are not many that enter the million mark, and as to the hundred thousands, they do not count for much at all. Some are rich, and some are poor, in the rich women, herself of the same proportion in proportion. Since society time has become so much more lavish than it was in general years ago.

The richest unmarried women in New York are probably the Misses Rhinelander, who inherit a fortune in their own right. The Misses Rhinelander live in the fashionable quarter of Fifth avenue, near Washington square. Their faces are [illegible] and lovely. The sisters are [illegible] Edward Rhinelander, and [illegible] sign of life is ever shown [illegible] children who romp and play in the square come and sit on the steps or clamber on the fence. But the two sisters, [illegible] between sixty



MISS LOUISE SHEARD.

five and seventy years old, stretch out within the span of their gentle, quiet lives.

In the value of its real estate the Rhinelander property ranks about third in New York—next after the Astor and the Trinity church possessions—and of this the two sisters, as noted above, hold a large slice. Much of their money is devoted to church work and unostentatious charity.

Miss Helen Gould is a young woman with plenty of money. Her mother willed her her share, a million, which, together with lavish gifts from her father, is invested in her own name. And some day she will be as rich as a queen in a fairy tale. She is a devout Presbyterian, a constant attendant at the Rev. Dr. John Paxton's church, and is zealous, but quiet and unostentatious, in works of charity. She does not care much



MRS. WILLIAM D. SLOANE.

for society, and her name is seldom mentioned in the chronicles of the gay world.

Miss Sallie Harper is perhaps the most written about, the most sought-after, the most petted, praised and flattered of all the young fashionable women in New York. In society's various encampments, New York, Newport, Tuxedo and Lenox, she is always found in the selectest circles. Her



MRS. LLOYD PHOENIX.

fortune counts up to about a million and she is generally pronounced one of the handsomest women in New York. Miss Harper combines the [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]